



THE TIMES Tomorrow

Flood of ideas
In Part 2 of our series, an architect envisages a London lagoon
Plaid goes punk
A fashion shock for Scottish traditionalists
Payng the price
What good is welfare without a sense of social responsibility?
Heading south
John Woodcock predicts the English cricket party that will tour India and Australia

Portfolio

Two women readers shared the weekly £20,000 *Times Portfolio* competition on Saturday. Two also shared Saturday's daily prize. Report, page 2; today's list page 16; rules and how to play, Information Service, back page

Debt threat to Milton Keynes

Milton Keynes is in financial difficulties and there are fears that Whitehall wrangling over the new town's accounts could jeopardise its economic and social success. It is now accepted that its assets will never cover its huge capital debt. Page 4

Karpov wins chess draw

Anatoly Karpov, the reigning champion, won the draw and will play white in the opening game of the world chess championship in Moscow today. His challenger, Kasparov, was unperturbed by having to play from the unfavourable black Young Titans, Page 6

'Ban cane' call

Independent fee-paying schools, including public schools, have been recommended by their policy-making committee to consider abolishing cane. Page 2

Dali has fever

Salvador Dali who had a skin transplant operation in Barcelona after a fire at his home, has a slight fever and is suffering breathing difficulties. Page 5

African unrest

Renewed unrest swept through South African townships, and mourners at the funeral of four children killed in rioting last week defied restrictions on meetings. Page 6

Puzzle winner

Mr Terry Girdlestone, aged 55, of Bridgwater, Somerset, completed four puzzles in an average of 11½ minutes to win the 1984 Collins Dictionaries/Times Crossword champion ship. Page 2

Bells for Pope

Church bells rang out in Quebec City to welcome the Pope at the start of an 11-day visit to Canada. Page 6

Four patients die

Four more patients died at Stanley Royd hospital, Wakefield, bringing the toll to 26 since the food poisoning outbreak began two weeks ago. Page 3

Lauda victory

Niki Lauda greatly improved his chances of becoming world motor racing champion when he won yesterday's Italian Grand Prix. Alain Prost did not complete the race. Page 22

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Airline chief ready to defy Cabinet on routes transfer

By Michael Bally, Transport Editor

The Cabinet will face pressure from three directions when it meets on Thursday to consider the transfer of British Airways routes to British Caledonian.

BA threatens to court dismissal of its board by refusing to implement any instruction by the Government to hand over routes.

BCal threatens to move its operation to Heathrow airport if the Government refuses to strengthen it at Gatwick, inflicting a severe blow on Gatwick and government plans to develop it as London's second airport.

BA's trade unions threaten to "withdraw cooperation" if the hiv-off goes ahead, with an implicit threat of industrial action that could bring the airline to a halt.

Lord King, BA's chairman, said on radio yesterday that he would not resign but he and his board would refuse to comply with an instruction to transfer routes. That though Lord King did not spell it out, would be to invite dismissal by Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport, which would in turn delay privatization of the airline far beyond the target date of next February or March.

The Civil Aviation Authority and independent airlines argue that without a share-out of some BA routes the state airline, when privatized, will become a monopoly impossible to compete against.

Lord King said he would not resign because he must stand by his workers, whose numbers

have been reduced from 59,000 to 36,000 in the past three years on undertakings that routes would not be arbitrarily transferred. He said he could not involve himself in "a breach of faith with the workforce".

On the trade union side feelings are also high, with BA's 4,000 pilots playing a key role. They could halt the airline at a drop of the hook.

Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, an opponent of route transfer in Cabinet, is himself a former BA pilot and shop steward. His refusal to comment publicly on the issue almost certainly conceals direct pressure from former colleagues in the British Airline Pilots' Association.

But a board revolt against government instructions would not be open-ended, a BA spokesman made clear last night. The board would refuse route transfers brought about by a change in the airline's articles of association, but not if it were done by new legislation. "We are not a band of robbers and would have to abide by the law of the land", the spokesman said.

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Department of Transport officials were working feverishly over the weekend to see if BA's compromise proposal of last week has enough substance to get the Cabinet off the hook.

This suggests BCal flights alongside BA on 13 routes in Europe, India, Singapore, the Persian Gulf and North America (including Miami and Toronto). But there would be no replacement of BA by BCal on any route and the BCal

share would initially be limited to 20-30 per cent where they compete.

BA officials will tell the International Air Transport Association in Geneva about the plan today.

But it was rejected yesterday by Mr Alastair Pugh, BCal's chief executive, who said it was simply a device to "give BCal a tiny share then block us in".

The BA proposal would not "strengthen the smaller guys in the scales" as the Civil Aviation Authority had proposed to the Government, and would not provide the restructuring necessary for a strong competitive industry in the future.

The CAA's recommendations to transact the lucrative Saudi and Harare routes "both conspicuously absent on the BA comprise list" were the minimum necessary, Mr Pugh said.

If the Government refused to strengthen BCal's position at Gatwick he would have no alternative but to move to Heathrow.

BCal is Gatwick's biggest scheduled carrier with 40 movements a day, 40 per cent of the total. Its departure would severely damage the airport and government policy to build it up as an alternative to Heathrow.

A transfer to Heathrow would be worth an immediate £20m to BCal through better load factors, and would be possible under its existing route licences, Mr Pugh said.

Bad time to clip BA's wings, page 12

Treasury counsel list to be cut

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

Changes are expected in the list of prosecuting counsel at the Central Criminal Court in London.

Government sources said yesterday that Sir Michael Havers, QC, the Attorney General, had for some time been anxious to reduce the size of the court's list of Treasury counsel and put out work to other members of the Bar.

There are 16 Treasury counsel appointed by Sir Michael to handle cases for Sir Thomas Hetherington, Director of Public Prosecutions.

According to government sources, there is no truth in suggestions that anyone has been dismissed. From time to time, however, the list needed to be reviewed to allow new blood in.

In the process of giving way for new blood, it was inevitable that some of the outstanding counsel would be moving out of the list. The fact that some had been so successful did not give them a perpetual place on it.

According to one senior legal expert, Sir Michael is known to believe it to be bad if the counsel should be doing prosecution work only, day in day out.

Barristers had left being Treasury counsel and taken silk to further their careers. One example was Mr Michael Hill, QC, who was a senior prosecuting counsel to the Crown and is now chairman of the Criminal Bar Association.

Another was Mr John Mathew, QC, also a former prosecuting counsel to the Crown.

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Bulgarian leader drops Bonn visit

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

with all countries in Central and Eastern Europe.

The official pretext in Sofia was that the visit was inopportune, as a result of the stationing last year of American missiles in West Germany and the big Nato manoeuvres.

Since both of these have long been known to the Bulgarians, Bonn privately sees the reason as being the result of the Soviet campaign to bring its Warsaw Pact allies to heel in observing the freeze on East-West relations.

The Zhitkov cancellation, seen here as a direct result of Soviet pressure, is a bitter blow to West Germany's Ostpolitik and hopes of moderating the Soviet Union's hard line on East-West relations.

The Bonn Government immediately regretted the decision, saying it was especially in difficult times that a political dialogue was necessary. Bonn reaffirmed its interest in peace and stability in Europe, and said it was ready to cooperate with all countries in Central and Eastern Europe.

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The Soviet party organ, *Pravda*, returned to the attack on Chancellor Kohl yesterday for addressing Germans expelled from lost territory after the war. Under a cartoon of a German official drawing a swastika, *Pravda* said that in spite of Bonn's denials, Neo-Nazi organizations were growing in the Federal Republic.

Mr Zhitkov: Accused US of preparing for war

Six killed as Hindus riot in Hyderabad

From Michael Hamlyn, Hyderabad

The Chief Minister of the South Indian state of Andhra Pradesh, who is at the centre of a political storm, said last night that the property damaged was all owned by Muslims.

A political crisis in the state, which Hyderabad is the capital, is due to be resolved tomorrow when a trial of strength between the Chief Minister and his ousted rival, Mr N. T. Rama Rao, is expected to take place in the legislature. Crucial vote, page 5

Another 86 people were hurt in stabbing incidents. More than 100 shops were burned and looted and a curfew was imposed on three-quarters of the city.

But he assured Dr Graham that the problems of the world could still be solved.

Mr Nadendla Bhaskara Rao,

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The Alliance parties were always being pressed, he said, "to comply with the norms of politics, to merge, to pretend we are part of them and to join the winners-take-all system."

Minister's view of Dublin role in Ulster

By Our Political Correspondent

A Northern Ireland minister said yesterday that the Government recommended that there could be a "pooling" of cross-border sovereignty and that ministers recognized Dublin's role in representing the interests of Ulster's nationalists.

Mr Nicolas Scott, Parliamentary Under-secretary, said in an interview on London Weekend Television's *From the Shadow of the Gun* that cooperation on security was vital.

He said: "I think it's important that there is no diminution of sovereignty on either side, but there could be a way of tackling the security situation which in a sense involves some pooling of sovereignty by both sovereign governments."

"I don't think the Garda on the Falls Road is the sort of solution which is possible without a clear infringement of sovereignty, but I think there might be ways we could get a mutualism between the two parts of Ireland."

Mr Scott's remarks are bound to provoke unionist hostility and suspicion at a most sensitive moment: when Mrs Thatcher is about to appoint a successor to Mr James Prior as Secretary of State for Northern Ireland. Her choice is expected to be announced tomorrow.

But the junior minister's message was underlined yesterday by Dr Garret Fitzgerald, the Irish Prime Minister, who spoke of his fears about Ulster's police force in a radio interview.

He said: "All of us share unease about the Royal Ulster Constabulary at the present time in view of a number of things that have happened."

"We have made this clear to the British Government. We have actively represented the nationalists of Northern Ireland and have secured public recognition that we are entitled to do so from the House of Commons."

Envoy was told attack unlikely

Sir Christopher Ewart-Biggs, the murdered British ambassador, was told by Irish police chiefs that his car was unlikely to be the target of a terrorist attack.

The advice was given to the newly-appointed ambassador nine days before he was assassinated by the IRA in 1976. He and a member of his staff died when the car in which they were travelling drove over a big land mine planted by the IRA.

Details of a conference attended by the ambassador and two senior police officers are revealed in a forthcoming book, "Pay, Pack and Follow" written by his widow.

The book includes extracts from Sir Christopher's personal diary while he was ambassador to the Irish Republic. One entry states: "See two officers of the Garda (Irish police). They are not reassuring. They do not seem to have given too much thought to the scenario of an attack. They thought for some reason an attack on the car was unlikely".

Police in Dublin declined to comment.

Public schools advised to abolish use of the cane

Top independent fee-paying schools, including most public schools, have been recommended to consider abolishing caning.

The proposal has come from their policy-making body, the Independent Schools Joint Committee, which represents 1,300 leading fee-paying schools.

It follows circulation of a

confidential questionnaire to the three main organizations representing about 700 boys' schools.

They are the Headmasters

Conference (220 public schools heads); more than 400 heads of boys' schools in the Incorporated Association of Preparatory Schools; and 50 heads belonging to the Society of Headmasters.

The questions they were

asked to answer included

whether they used the cane or

slipper and how often.

A spokesman for the com-

mittee said yesterday: "Where

the school is in any doubt about

its policy with regard to

corporal punishment, the ISJC

recommendation is that the

school should consider abol-

ition."

This is not a sign that boys' schools are going soft. It follows the fact that corporal punishment has been used less and less in the independent sector of education in recent years".

It had been replaced by "more appropriate" punishment such as suspension and detention.

The move comes after a recent decision by Cardinal Hume, Archbishop of Westminster, recommending that Roman Catholic schools should also abolish the cane.

Abolition would bring private schools into line with

Belgrano change of course 'not known'

By Anthony Beevor, Political Correspondent

The Falklands war cabinet decision to sink the General Belgrano was taken at a time when ministers and the Ministry of Defence still believed that the Argentine Cruiser was closing on elements of the task force, according to a report in yesterday's *Observer*.

The paper said that it had been told by naval sources that radio contact with HMS Conqueror, the nuclear submarine which had shadowed the Argentine cruiser since April 30, 1982, had been strictly limited.

"The Conqueror would surface, if it could, receive a single burst of code, transmit its own cyphered report and dive again," the paper said.

"That meant that after the Chequers decision at 1pm on the Sunday (May 2), the first chance to transmit the sinking order was at 2pm. That was also the submarine's first opportunity to transmit its dramatic new intelligence - that the Belgrano had reversed course."

Mr Dalyell said last night: "It seems to me that a rather sensational Sunday journalist has been fed something by the Ministry of Defence, and he has swallowed it."

Whitehall documents leaked to Mr Tam Dalyell, Labour MP

Liberal leader calls for end to secrecy

Mr David Steel, leader of the Liberal Party, will call today for a cross-party agreement to end excessive secrecy in British public life.

In the foreword to a new book, *The Secrets File*, he says: "The level of secrecy in Britain today has reached proportions that seriously undermine the health of our democracy."

"This is a clause that should have the support of all who are concerned with the quality of that democracy."

Mr Steel calls for the replacement of "the totally unacceptable Official Secrets Act" with a much narrower statute dealing solely with national security. He also urges "a full freedom of information act".

The Secrets File, edited by Des Wilson (Heinemann Educational, £4.95).



Fears in focus: Mrs J Offord, one of a group of residents in Farnborough, Hampshire, who fear that a plane from the air show may crash on their homes, is photographing an aircraft flying over her house yesterday, the final day of this year's show.

Mrs Offord, who is married to a British Airways pilot, is sending copies of some of the 200 such pictures she has taken during the past week to the Civil Aviation Authority, in the hope of forestalling similar displays over residential areas during the next show, in 1986.

"It is going to take a crash before something is done about it," she said yesterday. Her home is two miles from the Farnborough runway (Photograph: Peter Trewin).

Sage with ever a cross word

By Mark Rossell

Shrugging aside the challenge of nitwits, cacti and pelmanism, Mr Terry Girdlestone, aged 55, from Bridgwater, Somerset, yesterday won the Collins Dictionaries/*Times* Crossword championship.

Mr Girdlestone, a technical leader at British Cellophane, was one of 18 finalists who took part in this year's final at the Park Lane Hotel in London, out of 2,300 entrants who began competing in February.

His average time for the four puzzles in which those solutions appeared, was 11½ minutes, or about 25 seconds for each clue. The runner-up was Mr Paul Best, an advertising director from Reading, in his first final, who averaged 13 minutes a puzzle.

Mr Girdlestone, who won a £500 Harrods' voucher and an Edinburgh Crystal bowl, has now been in six finals; he was runner-up in 1982.

He confessed to having been in serious trouble in the fourth puzzle, when faced with the clue "Burmese Solomon?"

He said: "I realized I was in with a chance and the panic set in. I had to leave the clue and go back to it at the end, and it took me two minutes before I saw that the answer was 'Usage'."

Mr Girdlestone has been doing *The Times* crossword puzzle for more than 35 years.

Whitehall to hire private PR

By David Walker, Social Policy Correspondent

A shake-up of the Government's public relations machine now under way will bring many more advertising agents of the Saatchi and Saatchi mould into Whitehall.

The Government has given orders that the advertising and propaganda services provided by the Central Office of Information are to be paid for directly by departments using them rather than out of Whitehall.

Several ministries, including Energy and the department of Health and Social Security, have started to by-pass the COI advisory committee which is supposed to vet advertising contracts awarded to the private sector.

Official public relations executives say this will lead to greater use of the private sector. Ministers such as Mr Michael Heseltine, at defence, a long-standing critic of the Government.

"All governments, not just Mrs Thatcher's, blame the messenger rather than the message," a COI official said.

The COI represents the tradition that government information is as neutral and free from party politics as possible. That is why it is under attack."

Staff at COI is unsettled by the impending changes, which might involve the break-up of the office itself. The agency has recently lost some of its highly experienced advertising specialists, one to British Telecom at three times his Civil Service salary, who have not been replaced.

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Party 'is run by too few people'

Use that the SDP organization was in the hands of too few people surfaced at a sub-assembly of the Social Democratic Party in an hotel in Buxton.

One delegate said that the party was "begging to be given to itself", while the wife of the chairman of the national organization committee, Mrs Celia Goodman of Kensington, London, said that organization should be the responsibility of an elected body.

The sub-assembly was crowded with members from the main assembly, wishing to discuss the review of the three-year-old constitution of the party.

Mrs Goodman said: "We are told that the Council for Social Democracy (the policy-making body of the SDP) is only for policy. Only then can discuss organization of the party, on which our future depends every bit as much as on policy."

The constitution should be changed so that the Council for Social Democracy could also discuss organization and complaints, who was on the constitution committee, and why, and amid laughter added: "I know who the chairman is, and he's not elected."

It should be an elected body and elected not from members of the national committee.

There are too few people in this party doing too much, and a large number of very able people who could do a bit."

Mr Alan Marshalls (East Surrey) said: "The party is begging to be given to itself. The membership wants to be allowed to run the party, and to be trusted by the national committee."

Much of the earlier discussion on organization centred on the role and structure of area parties, which have been a feature of the SDP from its beginning.

Mr Henry Coates (Bristol) said they must retain the area party structure. He heard people saying that they should go down to a constituency level organization, but that was wrong. Having constituencies working with each other provided a spread of effort and understanding.

Mr Don Granger (North Hunsbury) said there were many single constituency area parties already and his impression was that the number was growing. That might cause some dissatisfaction with area parties.

Miss Gillian Attis (South Norfolk) said that they should elect the Council for Social Democracy representatives on the basis of the number of members in area parties.

That was applauded, but Mr Roger Fox, Ealing secretary, said that the bulk of the membership of the party was in the south of England and if the council was elected on the basis of the number of members it would become dominated by the South.



Studies in contemplation: Mr William Rodgers (left), Mr Roy Jenkins, and Dr David Owen at the assembly yesterday (Photographs: Brian Harris).

Britain 'could endanger Argentine democracy'

Report from John Winder, Sheila Beardall, and Barbara Day

A friend of President Raúl Alfonsín of Argentina warned the SDP Assembly yesterday that the President's standing as a democrat and a man of the centre-left could be endangered, as could the fragile bloom of democracy in Argentina, by a negative British attitude on the Falklands Islands.

Mr David Stephen, Lambeth, prospective parliamentary candidate for Labour North, was speaking in a brief debate on the Falklands in the first day of the assembly at Buxton, Derbyshire.

The assembly passed, unanimously, a motion stating that, while the Falkland Islanders should go on living in a stable situation, but they should not have an ultimate veto. The cost of "fortress Falklands" was a distortion of defence policies.

There should be discussion on a range of options that would project the Islanders' interests but indicate a flexibility in British position over sovereignty. They were entitled to a voice for a more magnanimous and intelligent position by Britain to find a solution in the long-term interests of Britain and the Falkland Islands.

Mr David Stephen said he had for some years been a personal friend and admirer of the President of Argentina and knew how well he was regarded by his own people. "He is a democrat and is after our own hearts, man of the centre-left."

A negative attitude in Britain encouraged a negative attitude in the discussions of South America as well as in Argentina. In Chile, democrats had been disappointed by the failure of the Argentine and British governments to talk.

The motion also said that any settlement should ensure that Britain maintained undisputed

sovereignty over South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands.

Mr John Roper, former SDP whip in the House of Commons, said in moving the motion that the SDP in 1982 had supported the SDP's opposition to an ultimatum of force and believed that the situation now demanded that they should look imaginatively for a solution to the problem.

Their first concern was that the Falkland Islanders should go on living in a stable situation, but they should not have an ultimate veto.

The cost of "fortress Falklands" was a distortion of defence policies.

Parliament had not been sought by the Falkland Islanders but offered to them by successive governments, and by Parliament. Those who had supported it in government should not lightly reject it in opposition.

The responsibility for the breakdown of the negotiations between Britain and the Argentine in Berne rested firmly with Argentina because it had defused itself that it could play poker with the British negotiators and put sovereignty on the agenda again. The resolution was misguided.

Mr Roper, replying to the debate, said that neither Dr David Owen nor the late Mr Anthony Crosland, former Foreign Secretary, had taken the position of permanence. They should not hold the rigid position that the British Government was holding.

The motion was agreed.

Mr Martin Dent, North Staffordshire, said: "What is the point of winning a victory unless you go on to make it secure by making your enemy into your friend (applause)."

Mr Dent said that he had written to *The Times* when he had been attacked by ministers for daring to suggest that the Lord's Prayer should be said in Spanish at a Falklands service.

Mr Eric Odgen, former SDP MP for Liverpool, West Derby, asked the conference to read the motion line by line and clause by clause and then to reject it.

Parliament had not been sought by the Falkland Islanders but offered to them by successive governments, and by Parliament. Those who had supported it in government should not lightly reject it in opposition.

The motion also endorsed the central proposal in the discussion document, including a call for more investment in housing by the public, private, and voluntary sectors to ensure an adequate supply of housing and a widening choice for those wishing to rent by encouraging private investment in rented housing through a small amount of public subsidy.

Mr Dent said anyone walking around London, Liverpool, Manchester, and other big cities would see the most appalling evidence of homelessness. People were sleeping on the streets and some people were making a living out of the misery through the terrible experience of bed and breakfasting. He called for a campaign to expose what was happening.

Miss Andrea Dawson-Shepherd, SDP student, said that private

Ministers attacked on housing crisis

Housing must be regarded as a commodity and dragged from the arms of those who saw it as a social provision.

Mr Jim Daly, chairman of the housing working party, said when opening a debate on an SDP discussion document, *Housing a Choice for All*.

In the long term, he said, they wanted to see the development of housing as an industry that supplied the market.

Mr Daly was moving a motion which condemned the Government for the worsening housing crisis reflected in falling numbers of new homes, particularly in the public sector, the continuing explosion of prices of homes to buy and to rent, and the scandal of bed and breakfast racketeering.

The motion also endorsed the central proposal in the discussion document, including a call for more investment of that right in areas of severe housing stress to be reviewed.

What is the result of the right to buy policy? The good stuff goes and the rubbish remains. In the rubbish live the poor."

Mr Roger Liddle, replying to the debate on behalf of the national council, said that single homelessness was not just a student problem. One of the greatest inequities was the inability of young working class single people to set up home on their own. It was a fundamental injustice.

Against the advice of the national council, an amendment seeking to reduce the present discounts on council house sales and calling for safeguards to maintain housing stock was carried by a small majority.

The motion, with this and other amendments, was carried.

Aid to Third World in our interest, says former MP

Richer nations had a moral obligation to help the developing countries, Mr Christopher Brocklebank-Fowler, SDP Council member and a former MP, told the assembly when moving the council's motion on the Third World.

It was also in Britain's self-interest in tackling unemployment that the largest potential customers should have the foreign exchange with which to buy goods and services.

The motion said that the gap in material wealth between industrial and developing countries was unacceptable large and that industrialized countries had moral duty to alleviate poverty and promote development in the Third World.

It condemned the nationalistic economic policies of the West. It said that Britain should call on Western industrialized nations to coordinate action to achieve worldwide economic growth by expanding West European economic increased aid; a drive against protectionism; and international free trade.

It also said that British policy toward the Third World should promote greater free trade, increase aid to 0.7 per cent of our gross national product, and support, if necessary, long periods of high interest rates, short-term loans from the International Monetary Fund and central banks.

Mr Muzaffer Moghal, Leicestershire, said we had to give aid to the third world, not only on humanitarian and economic grounds but also to ensure our own survival.

Developed countries could not be an island of prosperity surrounded by a vast sea of poverty which threatened to drown them.

Mr Steve Bene, South Hampshire, said there were two big obstacles to providing money and resources to the third world: the

stagnant economy of the industrialized west and with the ever-rising expenditure on armaments.

Mr Anthony Sampson, replying to the debate for the national committee, said the party could not ignore the furious attacks from the right which believed that all aid was wasted.

Linking the question of arms sales with the question of development put the party in danger of giving the impression of aid, the ideal of giving aid for nothing.

An amendment was carried, deleting the reference to an unacceptable large gap in material wealth and substituting a declaration that the enormous differences in wealth were morally unacceptable and politically destabilizing.

The motion, with that and other amendments, was then carried.



Policy of help for dying coal towns praised

The death of coal communities was inevitable as production moved from the older to the newer fields and as the industry sought to expand its markets, a delegate who works for the National Coal Board said during a debate on energy policy.

Mr Philip Goldstone, Merton, south London, said for the SDP's policy of the right to buy for council tenants with a temporary waiver of that right in areas of severe housing stress to be reviewed.

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Today's debates

Today's assembly business includes: The parliamentary report and question time, a debate and address followed by a debate on energy policy.

The SDP said the coal board should develop a policy for industrial investment in coal communities that had died.

Mr Adrian Alderson, East Cheshire, said the future of the coalmining industry was part of what the present dispute was all about.

He was glad that SDP leaders had said the party must pursue a policy of developing an economic policy for coal communities left behind when their resources were exhausted.

Mr Michael Goldstone, Merton, south London, said for the SDP's policy of the right to buy for council tenants with a temporary waiver of that right in areas of severe housing stress to be reviewed.

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Sales of secondhand airliners boom in new trade-in market

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

The new air of confidence sweeping through the world's aerospace industries has had a marked impact on sales of second-hand airliners, now a multi-million-dollar business almost as important as second-hand cars are to the motor industry.

Airlines, drained of cash during the recession and now enjoying a return to profitability, are discovering that the manufacturers are keen to take their old aircraft in part-exchange for new models. And the resulting pool of second-hand jumbo jets is at last finding a ready market.

Mr Jim Blue, a Boeing vice-president, arrived at Farnborough Air Show last week with five Lockheed TriStars for sale. He was confident of placing some of them and predicted that within a year there would be no second-hand TriStars.

Competition between Boeing, McDonnell-Douglas and Airbus Industrie, the three leading contenders in the big civil jet business, remains fierce, with each claiming that the complicated packages of leaseback deals and part-exchange arrangements mean that in some cases new airliners are all but given away.

Boeing's second-hand section, headed by Mr Blue, was founded 15 months ago and has since sold 15 747s, seven 727s, three DC10s and two TriStars, most of them to US carriers.

There are now no 747s or DC10s on the used market, according to Mr Blue.

Mr Blue, a Boeing man for 35 years, says with proper corporate loyalty: "Our overall objective is to design, manufacture, deliver and export new Boeing airplanes.

"While we might sell another manufacturer's aircraft, our goal is to make those who buy them profitable, so that we can get them into the Boeing family.

"We have been in business a long time and we are not trying to make a quick profit.

He quotes the example of Kuwait Airlines which, he claims, bought more second-hand aircraft, A310s than it needed. "We agreed to take three of them on a trade-in for 767s."

"I didn't think a year ago that any big airline would buy a used aircraft. Since then we have sold more than anybody else and the planes are not going to Third World operators but to airlines like People Express."

"All but one of the 27 aircraft we have sold in the last 15 months have gone to US airlines. We even sold three used 747s to Pan American."

A new 747 now costs about \$100 million while a second-hand one goes for less than half that price. But the most popular second-hand jets, according to Mr Blue, are Boeing 727-200s and 737s, which can be picked up for as little as \$10m.

Homeless go squatting because of 'desperation'

By Christopher Warman, Property Correspondent

Squatting, particularly in London, is increasing as measures to help the homeless are failing, according to a report in the latest issue of *Roof*, published by Shelter, the national campaign for the homeless.

The report says that although squatting has not been in the headlines for some time, more people are turning to it in desperation. It is nowadays less a vocation for people seeing it as a desirable form of tenure, and more a solution for people who see no other way of getting somewhere to live.

"Most of today's squatters are to years either in poor housing or with no home of their own at all," Mr Nick Fielding, deputy editor of *Roof*, writes.

He says the Homeless Act is unable to deal with homelessness. In many London boroughs being accepted as homeless under the Act can mean staying for months in a bed and breakfast hotel or other temporary accommodation, and council house transfers can take months if not years. "Property is being squatted now that some years ago would not have been touched because it was in such poor condition."

The report discloses that an advisory service for squatters is getting 20 calls a day, most of them from London.

Mr Fielding says that as people take things into their own hands, some inner city councils are finding that control over housing allocations and empty properties is slipping away from them.

Ecologists defend waste plant

Environmental groups and local residents demanding the closure of a chemical waste disposal plant have been asked by Sea Shepherd Conservation to withdraw their opposition.

The international environmental group fears that mounting public pressure to close the Re-Chem incineration plant at Bonnybridge, Stirlingshire, could lead to wholesale unregulated pollution of the environment.

The Re-Chem plant specializes in the disposal of high temperature incineration of polychlorinated biphenyls, a toxic industrial pollutant which has a dioxin content.

ng crisis
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Another setback for Kehl's Ostpolitik

How the Zhivkov visit came to grief

From Michael Mayes, Bonn

The decision yesterday by Mr Todor Zhivkov, the Bulgarian leader, to call off his visit to Bonn is a further blow to the Kohl Government's attempts to keep open a dialogue with Eastern Europe, and evidence of the determination in Moscow to impose a freeze on East-West relations.

Bulgaria is one of the Soviet Union's 'warmest' and most loyal allies, and until now has also maintained good relations with West Germany. Mr Zhivkov, whose foreign minister was here in May, was due in Bonn on September 19 for a three-day visit that would have come immediately before the now-postponed trip by Herr Erich Honecker, the East German leader.

Both moves are seen here as a result of Soviet pressure, after the virulent Soviet press campaign against West German 'revisionists'. Mr Michael Gorbachov, a senior Soviet Politburo member, was in Sofia recently to attend anniversary celebrations of the Communist's takeover in Bulgaria.

However, Mr Zhivkov may also have wished to show solidarity with Herr Honecker, who was clearly reluctant to bow to Soviet pressure over his visit. Bulgaria gave quiet support to the East German's arguments that dialogue with the West had to continue, and Mr Zhivkov was aware that, had he gone to Bonn, the contrast with Herr Honecker would have humiliated undimensioned East Germany's circumscribed position in the Warsaw Pact.

The Salvador Dali controversy

Family rounds on sick painter's three friends

From Richard Wigg, Barcelona

Salvador Dali, the Catalan painter, was said in a hospital bulletin here yesterday to be suffering breathing difficulties and to have a slight fever. The painter, who is 80, has had a skin transplant operation after burns received in a fire at his home.

Meanwhile, the three friends who had been living with him are at the centre of growing criticism. Speaking for members of the Dali family, headed by Amancio, the painter's sister, Señor Gonzalo Serrací, told *The Times* yesterday that a legal inquiry was required. It should concern not only the fire at the painter's home but also 'possible negligence in the administration of



Heavy brigade: Tanks rumbling through Sofia on Saturday during celebrations to mark the fortieth anniversary of Bulgaria's revolution.

pressure on all East European governments.

Poland and Czechoslovakia have been the most vocal in echoing accusations of revisionism and an ill omen for the end of the policy initiated by the Schmidt Government to maintain bridges to the East despite worsening superpower relations.

A sharp debate is now

expected in the Bundestag on Wednesday, when the Government will be challenged to defend its handling of the Honecker visit's preparations. Herr Egon Bahr, the Social Democrat disarmament expert, said at the weekend that Moscow was not to blame for the visit's collapse, and Herr Willy Brandt, the SPD chairman, said a chance had been missed to get some movement in East-West relations.

According to official

accounts, he and a student were

shot dead by extremists from a hill nearby. But the Bishop of Copiapo, Mgr Fernando Ariztia, quoted students present as

saying that Lieutenant Briones had been mingling with them for several hours, and was killed by shots fired by police.

A group of British trade

union leaders and Labour MPs

arrived yesterday for a visit.

His boat and himself to the

Spanish port of Agadir.

The soldiers boarded the boat eight days ago after it was found fishing off the Moroccan coast with an out-of-date licence. Señor Sanz gave them a meal and as they snoozed afterwards he headed for the Canary Islands.

He is facing charges of 'gravely infringing' Spain's fishing agreement with Morocco, which could be punishable by a withdrawal of his licence and a fine of 10m pesetas (£45,500).

The Spanish Government is determined to take a strong line in the matter, after a week of fruitless negotiations with Señor Sanz to persuade him to return

Chile bans pictures in opposition magazines

Santiago (Reuter) - Chile's military Government has banned four opposition magazines from publishing pictures and ordered them to print stories about anti-government protests only inside pages.

Santiago's chief military officer, General René Vital, issued the order against *Analisis*, *Azul Causa* and *Portavoz Mapocho* after two days of protests last week.

The Government has brought court actions against three of the magazines which it alleged had subverted law and order and incited protest. But the Appeal Court revoked an earlier order suspending publication of the weekly *Causa*.

Hundreds of Chileans flocked to the airport yesterday as the body of the French priest, André Jarlan, shot dead during last week's protests, was flown back to France.

President Pinochet, meanwhile, led mourners at the funeral of Lieutenant Julio Briones, head of the secret police in the northern city of Copiapo, who was one of two people killed when police and troops stormed a university.

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by shots fired by police.

Mrs Gandhi won this seat

by a landslide," said a young

Rama Rao takes his fight to the streets before crucial vote

From Michael Hanlyn, Hyderabad

He urges people to come to the heart of the constituency which returned Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, to Parliament four years ago, is the sound of a battle which could well decide the future of Indian politics.

A crucial vote will take place

in the Andhra Pradesh state

legislature tomorrow to settle

who rules here, and the former

Chief Minister, just ousted

by Mrs Gandhi's governor (who

has since been forced to resign

himself), is taking his fight to

the streets.

An aging matinee idol who

manages to preserve the rather

fleshy good looks that made

him brilliantly famous, the

former Chief Minister, Mr

N. T. Rama Rao, is borne

through the streets of

Sangareddy, the headquarter

town of the Medak constitu-

ency, on the top of a van.

A spotlight illuminates him

wearing the saffron robes of a

holy man, and an ashen

religious mark on his forehead,

reminding the breathless

onlookers of the gods and

saints he played on the cinema

screen.

"Mrs Gandhi won this seat

by a landslide," said a young

man.

With a general election due

by the turn of the year, it is

important for Mrs Gandhi to

control as many state govern-

ments as possible. She cannot

hope to repeat the landslide she

had in 1980, but control of the

administration of a state can

add another 10 per cent to one's

total vote there.

Success in defeating Mr

Rama Rao, therefore, will

encourage the central Govern-

ment to engineer further

dismissals in other non-

Congress-ruled states. Neigh-

bouring Karnataka, where a

Janta-led coalition holds

shakily on to power, is a likely

target, as is West Bengal where a

thirstless Communist Govern-

ment is getting into financial

difficulties.

The immediate beneficiary of

the coup in Andhra Pradesh is

Mr Nandu Bhaskara Rao,

the leader of a breakaway

faction of the ruling party,

Telegu Desam.

Mr Rama Rao knew that a

split was developing in the

Telegu Desam party, but he

was nonetheless startled to be

told that he was dismissed,

when he thought he could

count on a majority of Assembly

members. He packed his party

men off to a resort hotel in the

neighbouring state to keep them

safe from intimidation or

bribery, but Mr Bhaskara Rao

now reckons that 50 of them

will support him tomorrow.

If that is the case, then he is

safe and the coup will have

succeeded. But even if it has,

critics fear that Mr Bhaskara

Rao may not last long. He

depends now on the support of

the Congress (I) members,

and in a month or two that could be

withdrawn, leading to stage two

or the coup, the imposition of

president's rule and complete

control in the hands of the

central government.

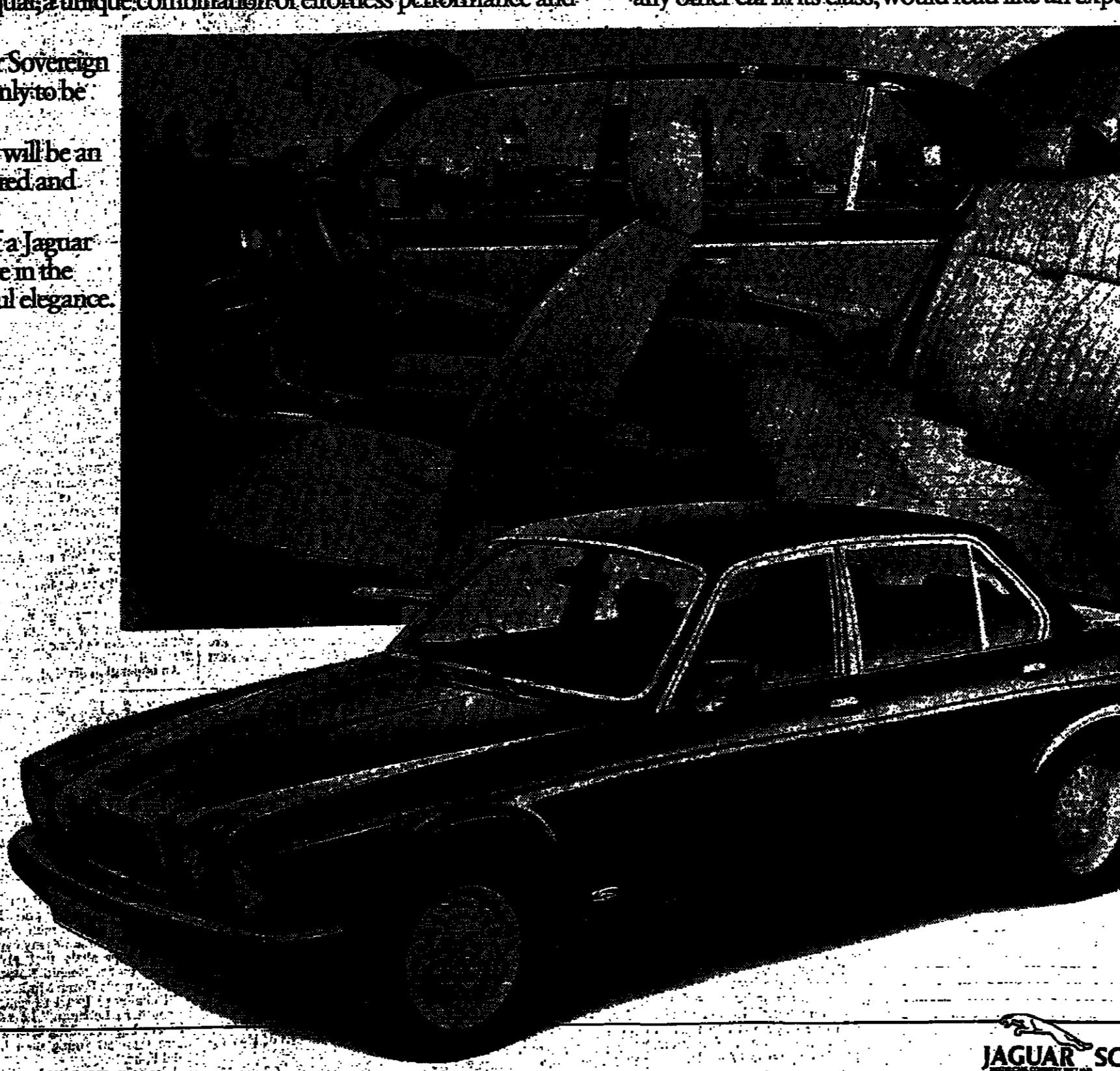
The legend that whispers luxury.

Cosseted by the richness of fine quality leather hides, burr walnut veneers, deep-pile carpeting, air-conditioning and a range of standard appointments that, on any other car in its class, would read like an expensive list of optional extras.

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(Delivery, road tax and number plates extra.)



JAGUAR SOVEREIGN The legend grows
THE 1984 SALOONS: JAGUAR SOVEREIGN 4.2 & SOVEREIGN H.E.

Police again use teargas in African townships

From Micheal Hornsby

Johannesburg
There was renewed unrest in African townships over the weekend in which an unidentified black man was shot dead by the police, bringing the total of deaths in two weeks of rioting to 38.

The toll of injured may run into several hundred although the official figure is only 50. A spokesman for the South African police, Major Kobus Van Rooyen, said tear gas and rubber bullets were used to disperse crowds that formed in Sebokeng yesterday in defiance of a 48-hour ban on all gatherings other than bona fide church services until 11 am tomorrow.

The ban covers the magisterial districts of Vereeniging and Vanderbijlpark, two industrial centres 40 miles south of Johannesburg, which include the satellite black townships of Sharpeville, Sebokeng and Evasion. Those were the scenes of serious riots last week.

Major Van Rooyen said the demonstrators, mainly youths, threw stones at police vehicles and erected makeshift barriers across roads. The police had to intervene twice during the afternoon to restore order. No injuries were reported.

On Saturday violence erupted in Katlehong township, 12 miles south-east of Johannesburg, after the funeral of one of the victims of the previous week's rioting there. Some of the mourners attacked the mayor's house, setting it alight.

A policeman guarding the house was attacked with panga (African machets), and severely wounded. Another policeman who saw the rioters



Township funeral: Mourners throng round the coffin of one of the four children killed in rioting in Daveyton.

leaving the burning house tried to arrest them and then opened fire when they fled. He killed one man and wounded another.

Another funeral for riot victims in the Daveyton township 20 miles east of Johannesburg, passed off peacefully on Saturday even though the mourners openly defied restrictions imposed by the local

magistrates on political speech-making and chanting slogans.

The funeral was for three boys and a girl, aged between nine and nineteen who, according to the township's residents, were shot dead by the police during the riots the previous week. The police denied they were involved, but have given

no other explanation for the deaths. About 3,000 mourners attended, mainly schoolchildren, members of the bereaved families and youths from other areas. There were frequent shouts of "Tambu, Tambu," a reference to Mr Oliver Tambo, the exiled president of the underground African National Congress.

Sharpeville letter, back page

Release of detainees challenges Pretoria

From Our Own Correspondent, Johannesburg

In a ruling that could make it harder for the South African Government to detain people without trial for unspecified security reasons, a judge in the Pietermaritzburg Supreme Court has ordered the release of seven persons arrested on the eve of last month's Coloured (mixed-blood) and Indian elections.

Mr Justice B. Law declared last Friday night that the notices served on the seven detainees by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis Le Grange, under the terms of the Internal Security Act were invalid and their arrests unlawful. He ordered them to be released forthwith.

Those released were: Mr Archibald Gumede, the African president of the multi-racial United Democratic Front (UDF); Mr George Sewpersad and Mr M. J. Naidoo, the president and vice-president of the Natal Indian Congress (NIC); Mr Mewa Ramgobin and Mr Billy Nair, both leading NIC members, and two other black activists, Mr Kader Hassim and Mr Bhukwe Kikine.

They were all arrested, along with about 35 other senior figures in the UDF, of which the NIC is an affiliate, on August 21, the day before the elections.

Lange taxed on defence

From W. P. Reeves, Wellington

Pressure on the Labour Government to broaden its anti-nuclear stance came from the party's annual conference yesterday when it called for New Zealand's withdrawal from Anzus and from all military exercises and alliances with nuclear powers.

The conference also sought the closing of the US Air Force base at Christchurch which is used as a staging post for Antarctic operations.

Mr David Lange, the prime Minister, is believed to have cautioned delegates about the

Bells ring for Pope in Quebec

From John Best

Ottawa. The Pope flew into Quebec City yesterday to begin his 11-day tour of Canada. He was welcomed by the Governor-General Mrs Jeannine Sauvé and a "pilgrim of compassion and peace".

Launching his longest tour of a single country, the Pope prostrated himself and kissed Canadian soil immediately after leaving the chartered Alitalia aircraft which had brought him from Rome.

He was greeted in brilliant sunshine by Mrs Sauvé, Mr John Turner, the Prime Minister and Mr René Lévesque, the premier of Quebec, as well as ecclesiastical dignitaries.

Church bells rang out all over Quebec City as the Papal aircraft touched down 10 minutes ahead of schedule. The Pope's first gestures on emerging from the aircraft before descending the landing ramp, were a wave and a smile for the 1,000 or so people waiting at the airport.

After an elaborate arrival ceremony, including a 21-gun salute, the Pope set out on a drive which ultimately was to take him to the basilica in the heart of Old Quebec.

Today the Pope was to visit the St Anne de Beaubré shrine, north-east of Quebec City, then travel by train to Trois-Rivières, between Quebec City and Montreal on the St Lawrence river.

The heaviest security in Canadian history has been laid on for the Papal visit.

The Pope is to visit all but two of Canada's 10 provinces before returning to Rome from Ottawa on September 20.

• ROME: In a message released shortly after his departure for Canada, the Pope said he planned to visit Yugoslavia "in the near future" (AP reports).

Leading article, page 13

Botswana's ruling party sweeps back to power

Gaborone (AFP) - Botswana's ruling Democratic Party (BDP), in power since the Landlocked southern African country's independence in 1966, has swept back into power north seat to a businessman, M. Dabultha of the BNP, by 898 votes, the South African Press Association (SAPA) reported.

The other seat captured by the opposition was in the Kanya constituency 60 miles southwest of here.

The BNP leader Mr Kenneth Koma, lost by only 112 votes in a clash with Mr Peter Mmuse, vice-president of Botswana.

But while the BDP won most of the parliamentary seats the BNP has so far won a big majority of town council seats, which were also included in Saturday's poll.

The only significant defeat for the ruling party was when Mr Archie Mogwe, the Foreign Minister, lost his Gaborone

seat to a businessman, M. Dabultha of the BNP, by 898 votes, the South African Press Association (SAPA) reported.

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Chun returns home with little to show for historic visit to Japan

By the time Tokyo police began dismantling the tight security seen for a foreign visitor the hosts appeared to be the main beneficiaries of the first visit by a Korean head of state in a thousand years.

The final communiqué inexplicably linked stability in the Korean peninsula to peace in East Asia, including Japan, putting Tokyo squarely behind President Chun in the battle of wits with President Kim Il-Sung. But there was precious little else to take home.

One foreign diplomat said: "Even President Reagan got a present to take home in the yen-dollar agreement; and his visit was nothing like as historic as President Chun's."

The first clue that all was not well on purely bilateral issues came on the second day of the visit when President Chun to the surprise of Japanese officials, changed the agenda.

Originally the situation on the Korean peninsula was to have been tackled during the first day's talks. The key issues of bilateral trade and the treatment of Koreans in Japan were to have been discussed by the two heads of government on the second day.

Instead, at the opening of the Friday meeting, the President told Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, the Japanese Prime Minister, he would prefer to continue talking about security.

countries stayed away from the party, as did all the other countries on the Eastern block.

Although Japan was not able to play the go-between on this occasion it has retained its freedom of diplomatic action vis-à-vis the North.

On the day President Chun left the Japanese Foreign Minister, Mr Shintaro Abe, said he hoped negotiations for a new fishing agreement with North Korea would be resumed soon.

In their first discussion on the Korean peninsula Mr Nakasone emphasized the need to bring North Korea out of its isolation, something with which Japan is well-placed to assist, even though it has no diplomatic relations with Pyongyang.

That apparently set alarm bells ringing with the South Korean President, because he told Mr Nakasone to be cautious in approaching the North. The Southerners are afraid that Pyongyang will be "emboldened" if the Japanese move too fast. Mr Soon Young Hong, President Chun's secretary for political affairs, said: "We now expect the Japanese to consult us even more closely."

The Japanese hosts tried to get things moving with their policy of softening up the North by inviting to a diplomatic reception the ambassadors of the only two countries which appear able to influence the unpredictable North — the Soviet Union and China. Both

Ten years ago, on September 12, 1974 Emperor Haile Selassie was deposed and the ancient Ethiopian empire with its feudal society began the tortuous and often painful transition to a Marxist-Leninist state. Charles Harrison reports from Nairobi on its progress.

Revolutionary Ethiopia this week celebrates its first decade with the long-awaited launch of its first political party and the adoption of a constitution. These events mark the completion of 10 years of leader-

ETHIOPIA TEN YEARS ON

Part 1

ship by the Derg. The term means shadow in Amharic, and aptly conveys the Derg's amorphous nature, especially in its early years when it was often difficult to say who was wielding power.

Just as Korean Airlines has revamped its image with new colour schemes and a new name (Korean Air) so the two leaders merely "recalled" the incident of little more than a year ago and the Rangoon bombing.

They pledged to continue their efforts to prevent such things happening in the future, a statement peculiarly out of kilter with their joint agreement that North Korea is nothing if not unpredictable.

• **SELL OUT JIBE:** North Korea yesterday rejected Japan's apology for its 35-rule over the Korean peninsula, and called president's Chun's visit to Japan a "disgraceful sell-out" (Reuter reports).



Changing face of Ethiopia: The feudal regime of Emperor Haile Selassie (left) gave way a decade ago to the Marxist-Leninist Lieutenant Mengistu.

Many members of the old regime were able to leave the country and are now living in exile. Some have gone back or have paid visits to relatives in Ethiopia and have not been molested.

The Marxist-Leninist revolution began early in 1974 with student demonstrations against the inept handling of a famine relief operation. It led later to the loss of thousands of lives of students, workers and senior officials, as well as members of the imperial family and the old regime, in often pointless and indiscriminate purges.

institutions on the Soviet model have taken shape. The feudal landlords have gone but the peasant farmers are still there. State farms even now account for a very small proportion of the agricultural land.

Ethiopia is suffering from a disastrous drought after years of uncertain rainfall. Its effects have been made worse by an increasing population and by poor farming and land-use

practices. Millions are dependent on famine relief food, for which the Ethiopian Government is appealing to the international community.

Most of Ethiopia's 31 million population have little interest in political ideology. They welcomed the land nationalization which wiped out the feudal landlords, but they have tended to resent attempts to "organize" them ideologi-

cally or to change their traditional land-use systems.

Coffee is the main export, followed by cotton, tea, hides and skins and refined petroleum products (from the refinery at Assab on the Red Sea coast). Tourism, once a useful source of income, hardly exists, though there is great potential for its revival.

New industries have been developed, mainly with Soviet-block aid, including sugar, textiles, cement, edible oils and vehicle assembly. Ethiopia even produces its own wines, a legacy of the days of Italian influence.

The Committee to Organize a Workers' Party (Copew), formed at the end of 1979, has taken five years to produce an acceptable framework. The Soviet Union has been pushing for the development of the party, and has been impatient at the delay.

Despite the strong Soviet influence, Ethiopia has been turning increasingly to the West for development aid. Compensation is now being paid for foreign businesses which were nationalized after the revolution, and the British group, Mitchell Cotts, has not only reached agreement on compensation for its former cotton plantations, but has received the first instalment.

The European Community is already the biggest aid donor, and the World Bank group has agreed to provide cash for agricultural and communications projects.

Tomorrow: Ethiopia's wars

European notebook

The cracked record starts to spin again

Like a cracked record the EEC has started to turn again after the summer break. "The community is running out of money, Britain did blame," says the record. "Britain is to blame".

In fact Britain last week did deny the Community immediate access to the extra money the Commission says is exceptionally needed if the EEC is to obey its own laws and balance its books this year.

After two days of the verbal equivalent of Indian arm wrestling in Brussels, Britain still withstood the pressure from the other nine countries plus the Commission and refused to endorse extra money for the Community — yet.

Before it does so, Britain means to wring further concessions out of the Community. As Britain sees it, those concessions include important reforms which are in the best interests of the Community.

For Britain there are short and long-term issues at stake. The short-term issue is the promised rebates for 1983 and 1984 which Mrs Margaret Thatcher knows she must get if she is not to lose enormous face on the domestic political front.

But the long-term issue is the really important one. That is to agree a radical and meaningful reform of the way in which EEC spending is controlled. The reform was promised in vague outline at the Fontainebleau European

Typhoon hits Chinese factories

Peking (Reuter) — Typhoon Ike, which caused severe damage in the Philippines last week, has wreaked havoc in southern China, the semi-official domestic news agency China News Service, said yesterday.

It said 13 people were missing at sea off Beihai city after hurricane-force winds swept the coast of Guangxi region on Thursday, destroying fishing boats.

Factories and houses collapsed in Beihai and similar damage was reported in Qinzhou, Fuzhou and the area around the regional capital of Nanning, according to Guangxi radio.

Ike was the worst typhoon to hit Guangxi since 1954, the news agency said. It hit wide areas up to 95 miles inland, destroying 30,000 acres of sugar cane in Fangcheng county.

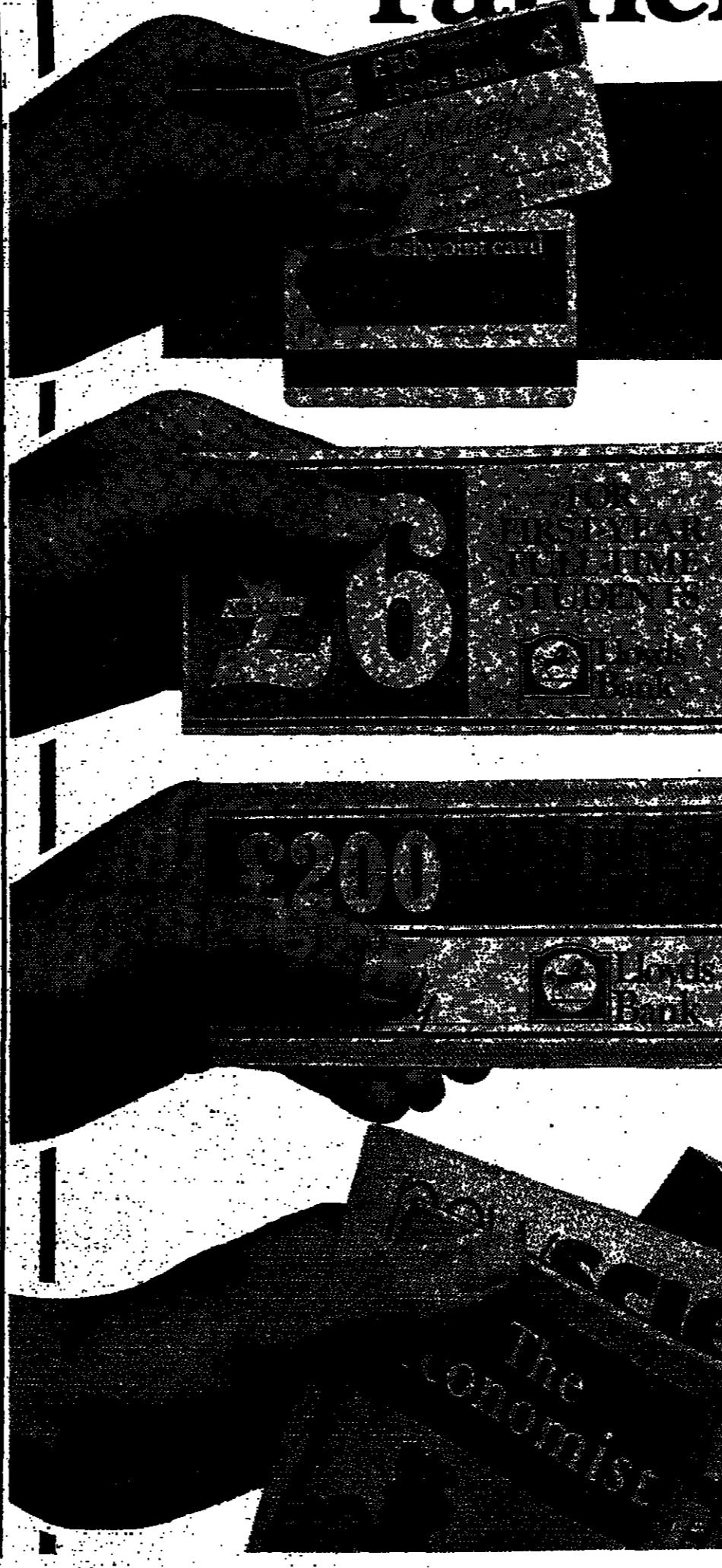
China pledges Hongkong church freedom

Peking (Reuter) — China will allow religious freedom in Hongkong when it takes over in 1997 and local churches will run their own affairs, according to Mr Li Pengfei, China's senior official for Hongkong and Macao affairs.

Religion in Hongkong and the mainland will be on an equal footing with none subordinate to any others, and religious exchanges will be encouraged, he told a Protestant delegation from Hong Kong.

Mr Li promised that all church social welfare institutions would be retained.

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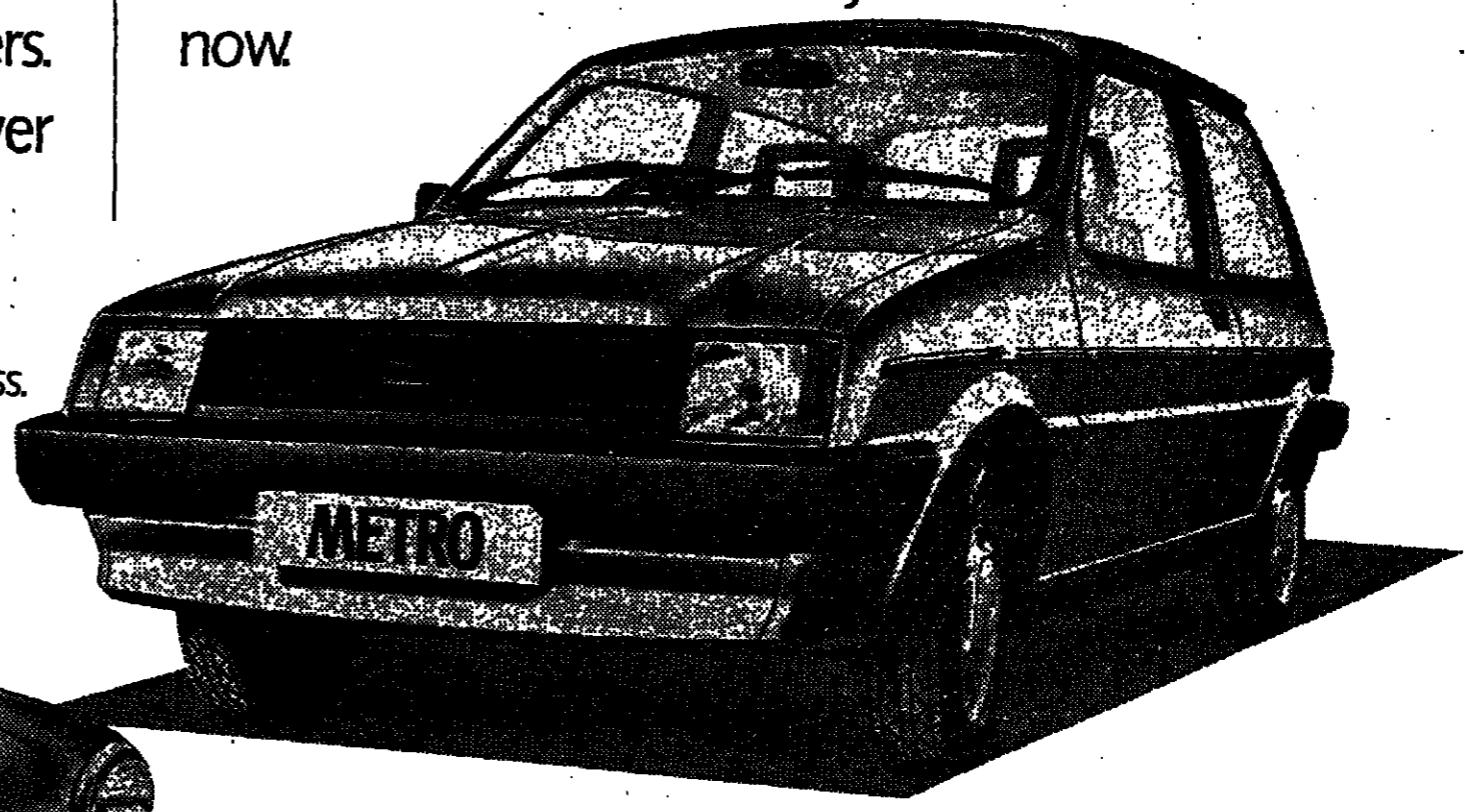
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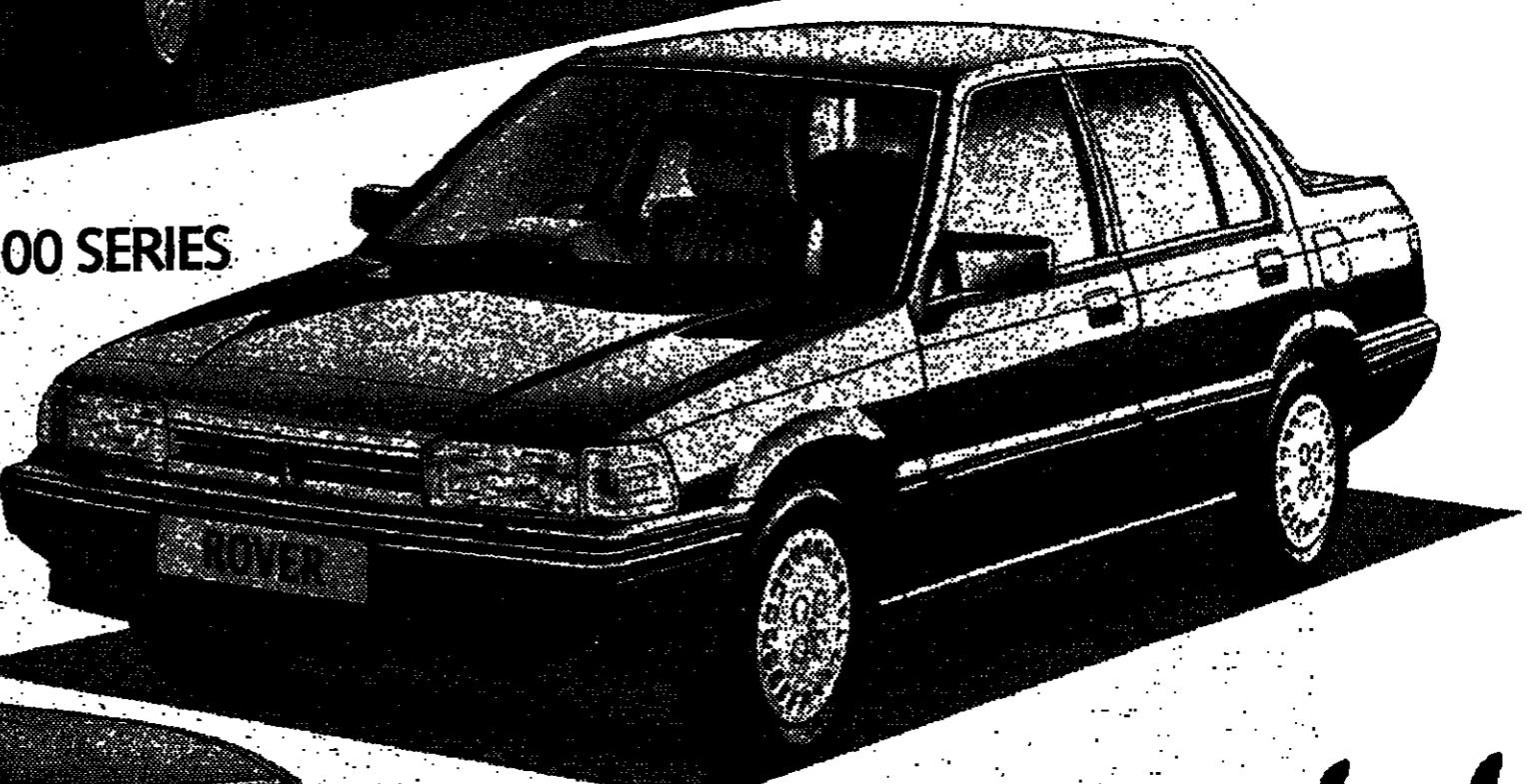
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SPECTRUM

Design for living

INNER CITY VISIONS

Each great city has its wrong side of the tracks, where urban neglect is at its ugliest.

Revitalizing these areas is a massive task. In London, such a wasteland is the South Bank, on the "wrong" side of the Thames. In a three-part series, top architects commissioned by The Times offer their rescue plans. Today, our architecture correspondent, Charles Kneivitt, explains the scale of the problem.

The British habit of haphazard planning has created cities of great beauty by accident, and urban disaster areas by design - sometimes within the same few square miles. Small-scale thinking, and lack of vision have often resulted in failure to cope with the wider problems.

These problems may be magnified and multiplied when the metropolitan councils disappear. Britain will have no overall strategic authorities to administer city planning as a whole.

The South Bank of London is a vivid example of how a wasteland can spread in the heart of a great city. Too much planning of the wrong sort, particularly since the end of the Second World War, combined with commercial greed, political wrangling and bureaucratic sloth, has produced a huge area that is broken down, derelict and depressed.

How can it be revived?

The Times has commissioned some of the country's leading architects to submit their blueprints for action, and we will be publishing their ideas over the next two days. The architects are Peter Cook, Alison and Peter Smithson, Will Alsop and Ahrends, Burton & Koralek.

All of the proposals are radical. They include dividing the Thames with a translucent sail, and creating a lagoon. Some of them are realizable in their entirety or in part. Each would require a single authority to execute their strategy.

When Michael Heseltine was asked a few years ago why he would not set up a strategic planning authority for the capital's riverside, he replied: "We are not building Hausmann's Paris". Yet Baron Haussmann's vision and conviction - even some of his ruthlessness - may be just what the South Bank needs.

The great cities of Europe have tried to preserve the best of the past and to ensure that, in building tomorrow's heritage, they do not destroy the unique sense of "place" which each enjoys. Mistakes occur, but usually they are the result of not enforcing policy, rather than



VAUXHALL CROSS
The Eso and Elfra sites either side of Vauxhall Bridge have been blighted for more than 25 years. During that time there have been 17 different schemes for the Eso site, including the infamous 500ft "Green Giant" office block, thrown out by the then Environment Secretary, Michael Heseltine.

Then three years ago, Mr Heseltine announced that if a developer held an architectural competition for the neighbouring sites, he would use special powers through Parliament to by-pass normal planning procedures. In July 1982 it was announced that architects Sebire, Alsop & Hopwood had beaten 127 other entrants with a series of huge glass towers for offices and housing on the river front.

But Mr Ronald Lyon, the property developer behind the scheme who represented Middle East Investors, went into voluntary liquidation last year and the ambitious plan remains on the shelf.

Even using powers normally reserved for building power stations and setting up new town development corporations, the Environment Secretary could not ensure the future of the site, within view of the riverside terraces at the House of Commons.

being too vigorous in their application of it.

The same could be said of some British cities, including London.

Within the capital, unrestrained market forces and successful lobbying by vested interests have created soulless places and have denied a socially-enhancing mix of uses.

Think of London and most of the images which you conjure up are probably of public buildings on - or seen from - the Thames: the Houses of Parliament with Big Ben's clock tower; Somerset House; the dome of St Paul's; Tower Bridge. But turn your back on all that and look the other way, and what a different prospect: derelict sites untouched for a quarter of a century; disused and broken wharves; speculative office blocks; forbidding grey bunkers which house the arts - an urban wasteland.

Where is the vision which

could make something of all these complexities and contradictions? In a survey three years ago for the *Architects' Journal*, I discovered that there were 52 major developments planned for the riverside on the five mile stretch between Battersea and Bermondsey, worth some £1,200m and including more than 10 million sq ft of offices. Yet much of it was unoccupied, and certainly not strategically planned.

The South Bank has been looking for a role ever since the 1951 Festival of Britain. River traffic waned in the years that followed as trade moved downstream to Tilbury, leaving warehouses abandoned with only the memories and aromas of exotic cargoes. Between 1968 and 1981, the number of operational wharves dwindled from 138 to less than 35 and it has continued to decline. The Port of London Authority transferred its land to the

Greater London Council and property speculators.

Two important decisions by the Government then paved the way for many of the schemes to redevelop the area: a height restriction of 100ft on any new building in the capital was removed in 1956 so that it became a "matter for negotiation". This allowed the Shell building to soar 35ft over Waterloo, and led to plans for a 295ft tower at Hay's Wharf and the infamous 500ft "Green Giant" plan for Vauxhall Cross.

Then, in January 1970, a few months before the public inquiry into the Greater London Development Plan, the GLC persuaded the Government to rezone huge areas of the riverside for offices, shops, hotels and housing. This was overturned by the next Labour administration at County Hall, which rezoned it for housing and set new height limits, only to revert to mixed use and high

rise when the Tories were re-elected in May 1977.

Policy switches such as this, and the constant battles between all the interested parties have ensured a bleak outlook for the South Bank since the War. In theory, at least, it is the GLC which is the strategic planning authority, working in consultation with the borough councils of Wandsworth, Lambeth and Southwark. But even when political allegiances coincide, that is no guarantee of agreement. Cedric Price's commission from the GLC to find a remedy for 270 acres of the "socially disinfected area" of the South Bank's problems in microcosm - fell victim to the conflict between two Labour-controlled authorities.

More recently, two other agencies have added to the confusion: the formation of the London Dockland Development Corporation in effect a mini-new town development corporation with wide-ranging powers which the Government imposed over the heads of the East London boroughs.

Its designated area originally

stopped at Tower Bridge, but was later extended to include Hay's Wharf.

The other agency is central Government, which has intervened in two ways: by calling public inquiries, the most spectacularly inconclusive of which was for the Coin Street site next to the National

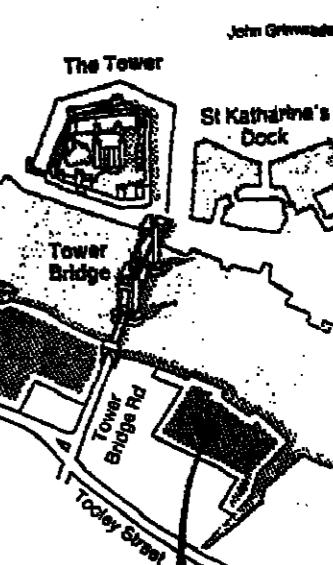
Theatre in 1979. It involved 10 separate applications by three developers (a fourth withdrew shortly after it started), plus Lambeth council and the Waterloo Community Groups, lasted six months and cost about £1m. The Times called it "one of the longest, costliest and most important and confused planning inquiries ever held in Britain". The net result

was Mr Heseltine, then Environment Secretary, turning them all down and calling another inquiry two years later.

The Government has also intervened in its use of special powers to try to by-pass the normal planning system entirely. Such a case was when Mr Heseltine persuaded Parliament to grant permission to a huge development on two sites, (Eso and Elfra) at Vauxhall Cross, provided Mr Ronald Lyon, the property developer, staged an architectural competition.

It was the first time such powers were used for a private, commercial development, rather than for some major public works such as a nuclear power station or motorway. In the end, Mr Lyon went into voluntary liquidation and the plan was shelved. It was the seventeenth post-war plan for the Eso site.

Current legislation to rid London of its strategic planning



LONDON BRIDGE CITY

Demolition work is well underway at Hay's Wharf, the huge site between London Bridge and Tower Bridge, opposite the Tower of London, for construction to start on the first phase of the £200m scheme. The developer, St Martin's Property Corporation, represents the Kuwaiti royal family through the Kuwait Investment Office.

Over the next few years two million square feet of offices will be built - equivalent to 10 Centre Points. The first phase, of 800,000 sq ft, will be the workplace of 6,000 people. There will also be housing, shops and light industrial units on the site, although plans for local authority housing will not go ahead without the agreement of Southwark council.

The recent decision to start work follows the controversial decision by the Environment Secretary, Patrick Jenkin, to grant planning permission to the London Dockland Development Corporation, on behalf of St Martin's. Special powers were used which only apply to development corporations; and the scheme was approved before it was seen by the public.

London Bridge City is the latest in a series of schemes for the site. In 1971 there was a plan to flatten everything to make way for two hotels, 600 flats and an office development.



BUTLERS WHARF

Sir Terence Conran, chairman of Habitat-Mothercare, is the man behind the £30m plan to transform 12 acres of derelict warehouses at Butler's Wharf into a mixed development of flats, workshops, a museum, children's theatre, shops, art hotel and offices.

It received outline planning consent from London Dockland Development Corporation, and a contract was signed with the builder to start work at the end of May, days before the imposition of 15 per cent VAT would have made a large part of the project unviable. As it is, there are 17 VAT-exempt listed buildings.

The "Covent Garden style development", as it is being called, has been opposed by local people in the North Southwark Community Development Group. They say that it should be used to provide for 9,000 unemployed and homes for 2,000 families.

On the neighbouring New Concordia Wharf, another listed Victorian warehouse has been converted into flats.

authority does not bode well for the future of the South Bank either. It is unlikely that a free market will succeed where too much planning and a surfeit of bureaucratic interference have manifestly failed in the past.

To his great credit, Cedric Price has refused to be "decommissioned" from his Waterloo area study and works unfunded by the GLC.

His final proposals, expected shortly, will be an important ingredient for any future strategy. Similarly, the announcement in July that Battersea power station is to be turned into a £40-million fun palace must offer some hope for regenerating the whole area.

Perhaps the single most important factor in giving life back to the South Bank is the recognition that it has three roles to play, not one: as an area of national, metropolitan and local importance.

outstrips the humorist, you may remember a month ago I suggested that the Wreckin was a finer mountain than Mount Everest because, among other things, there was more litter on Mount Everest. This was only partly a joke; I have met people who have been up Everest and complained of the litter there, or even welcomed it as a way of recognizing other people's base camps.

But I was still taken aback to read in the *Herald Tribune* a fortnight later that a team of Nepalese police had been sent up Everest to clear the litter. While up there last month they radioed back to HQ that as they were so close to the top, they wanted to go on and climb the mountain, because few of them would ever get the chance again. Police HQ radioed furiously back that they were certainly not to, as a Dutch party was booked in for September 15, and the mountain had to be cleared by then. The police squad seem to have turned a deaf ear to this and the last anyone heard they were on their way up to the top.

It's things like that that make people resign the editorship of *Punch*.

The South Bank visionaries

• Peter Cook started *Archigram* magazine, which he edited with Peter Green, in 1961, and was a founding member of the Archigram Group which believed the future of architecture was through technology. His most famous projects include *Plug-in City* (1964-66), *Instant City* (1968-70) and *Arcadia* (1976-80) and a competition design for an entertainments centre in Monte Carlo. He lectures at the Architectural Association in London, and is widely known as a writer.

• Alison and Peter Smithson (right) are among the most influential post-war architects in Britain. They won international recognition for their competition-winning design in 1949 for a school at Hambrook, Norfolk. Their other buildings include the Economist group of three buildings in St James's, London, and housing at Robin Hood Gardens, East London.

• Will Alsop (above) collected several awards while still a student, including second place in the Centre Pompidou, Paris, competition in 1971. He worked for Cedric Price before setting up his own practice, Alsop, Barnett & Lyall. The firm is best known for its competition-winning entry for Riverside Studios, Hammersmith. He lectures extensively in Britain.

• Peter Ahrends, (above) Richard Burton and Paul Koralek are awaiting the Environment Secretary's decision on their controversial plans to extend the National Gallery in Trafalgar Square, due later this month. Their buildings include Trinity College Library, Dublin; various projects for Kebble College, Oxford; Chalcots housing, Bayswater.

TOMORROW

Transforming the South Bank into the London Lagoon, and the Lambeth Palace project.

The latest issue of the Polish

moreover... Miles Kington

based jazz magazine, *Forum*, has an unexpected feature entitled "Jazz in Siberia", though according to the article it is apparently easier to get jazz played the further you are from Moscow. However, when a Siberian vibraphonist was asked what influenced him playing had had, he answered regretfully: "I don't really know - I think I'm the only vibraphone player in the USSR."

Canongate, an enterprising Edinburgh firm, have recently issued the *New Testament in Scots*, but that is pretty mainstream compared to one of their latest books, *The Dutch Forts of Sri Lanka*. And that in turn pales into insignificance beside some of the entries in the *enthralling Bulgarian Tourist Calendar 1984*. My second favourite event is the "Contest for the Best Disc Jockey within the State Committee of Television". My favourite is "The thirtieth Congress of the International Federation of Esperanto Railways".

As a final proof that life

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 441)

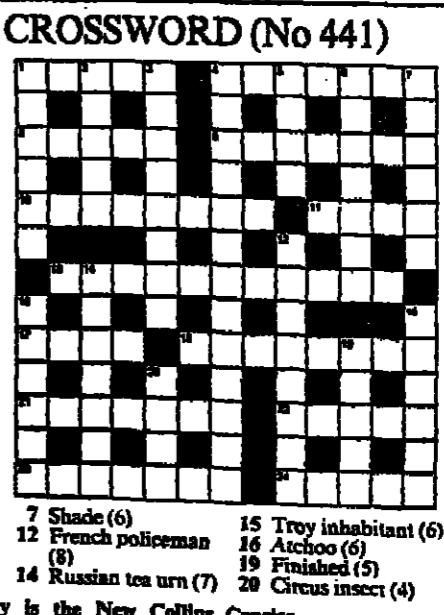
ACROSS

- 1 Skewered dish (5)
- 4 Pig leather (7)
- 5 Coal gripper (5)
- 9 Round-domed building (7)
- 10 Sudden coma (8)
- 11 Spinal link (4)
- 13 Of LSD effect (11)
- 17 Indian capital (4)
- 18 Heavy club (8)
- 21 Field spoor (?)
- 22 Raised strip (5)
- 23 Relate (?)
- 24 Invest (5)

DOWN

- 1 Soldier's holdall (6)
- 2 Lotto (5)
- 3 Early church style (8)
- 4 Beyond compare (3,10)
- 5 Barbados (4)
- 6 Heyerdahl's reed boat (3,4)
- 7 Shade (6)
- 12 French policeman (8)
- 14 Russian tea urn (7)
- 15 Troy inhabitant (6)
- 16 Archico (6)
- 18 Finished (5)
- 20 Circus insect (4)

Recommended dictionary is the New Collins Concise



MONDAY PAGE

Term of trial for shoes

FIRST PERSON

I suppose it was asking for trouble to leave buying new shoes until the very last week before school term. But it had seemed sensible to wait until now, because with this in mind my two children seemed to have grown lately. I couldn't trust them not to grow two sizes in as many weeks.

The shoe shops were obviously expecting a stampede, though, and some even introduced a ticket system, so it was like queuing at the bacon counter in Tesco's. And, frankly, I think it would have been easier to find shoes to fit pig trotters.

Things had got off to a bad start even before the measuring. My son had always been on these occasions, managed to wear socks with several holes in the toes.

However, I could tell from the look on her face that the sales lady felt she was one up already. They make themselves out to be such a superior breed – I suppose it's by virtue of all those certificates which hang on the wall, announcing that assistants W, X, Y and Z have been trained in the measuring of feet and the fitting of shoes.

Thanks to the certificates, the whole process has become a mystical ritual – but it seems to me to be remarkably unhelpful when it comes to actually finding a suitable shoe. I mean, what is the point of determining the length and width of the feet with great precision when the shoes themselves turn out to be far from standard in size? Yes, you expect different manufacturers to vary somewhat from one another, but even with one single make, different designs and different lasts produce a completely different fit.

So it was very quickly back to the simple old process of trial and error, with proceedings gradually getting more and more fraught. All around me mothers were being reduced to the same state.

One who ventured to complain that the tape-gauge and the foot-machine didn't seem to produce the same results was told firmly that the machine was sometimes different because the feet tended to press down and splay out if you were standing up, and all this in a tone of voice which implied that standing was a rather silly thing to be doing. I must say, I thought that's what feet were for, myself.

I tried to assure my son he was no freak

Needless to say, I hadn't helped matters early on by vetoing half the shoes on display on account of their pointed toes and/or raised heels. My disparaging remarks about firms who make a whole selling point of the fact that they take care to fit shoes so as to allow the child's foot to grow naturally, but who still carry on designing and selling shoes with deforming points, didn't seem to go down too well either.

Fortunately, though, the children didn't seem to mind so much about my being a spoilsport and were far more concerned that I was embarrassing them in public again.

We finally hit on two possible pairs for my daughter but bitter complaints that the black patent pair hurt made me suspicious. I realized that they looked just like the last pair she got tired of, so I played for time and deferred the decision so as to concentrate on her brother.

I always imagined boys' shoes to be an altogether simpler thing, but nowadays they're not immune to the pointed toe syndrome either. The shoes we agreed on as being a good combination of style and comfort turned out not to exist in either the right fitting or the required school regulation black, so we drew a blank.

In the time that it had taken to ascertain as much, my daughter had been prancing around in the red leather pair and had managed to scuff the heels. At least, it speeded up the decision – we had no option but to take them. Well, half the battle was over, I told myself.

The other half was distinctly slower. As we trekked from shop to shop, I tried to reassure my son that he wasn't some kind of freak and that it was their fault not ours, but by now morale was getting low.

By the seventh shop we had by a painful process of elimination, worked out that it was in a shoe called Ace – was the most likely fit. But making down seemed pretty unlikely.

When the young man who succeeded in pronouncing the very pair I had found them – they fitted and seemed that we were going to buy them – went away, without any announcement, he almost hugged us in delight. In a very good mood, we must have been off on our story. So, quick – for the certificates.

Mind you, another half hour and I'd have had to be certified.

Helen Ormond

Leading ladies off stage

How do actresses cope with their roles at home after the final curtain? Angela Wilkes found out

Theatrical myth would have us believe that the leading actress, having removed her make-up and signed autographs, heads for a West End nightspot and lingers over cocktails, admires and has dinner.

In reality it is more likely that she goes straight home for her second role of the night – that of mother. But, despite the headaches of weird hours, flagging stamina, finding babysitters and sometimes all three when there are two children, the next day, this can be the most satisfying role of all.

Having a child has even helped their acting careers, said four of the actresses, five all currently appearing in major London productions, interviewed by *The Times*. The role of motherhood has given a new reason for all the wages and recognition chasing.

Nicola Pagett said: "It gives you enormous confidence. You work when you are working.

It's still important – but it's not everything."

Most had assistance, and said they could not have coped so well without the help of their "supportive", "liberated", "wonderful" partners. Two of these men were writers, one a painter, who all worked at home. Working in the theatre at night (matinees twice weekly) meant that mother and child could spend precious days together, provided she was able to pare down her own sleeping hours. All of them had successfully resumed their careers after pregnancy.



DEBORAH NORTON, 39, is in the Feydeau farce *A Little Motel on the Side* at the National's Olivier Theatre. Married to writer/actor John Fortune, she has two sons, Luke, 14 (left), and Emil, six. John has three children from a previous marriage, but they were elsewhere. She divides her time between a home in Essex and a flat in Camden Town.

Actresses get very depressed before I leave for the theatre. And when I come back at night after 11, I always go in and tell Emil I'm back, even if she's asleep.

As long as you realize you have to make some changes, you can have a baby and a career. I think differently now because I was taking over and when her dad isn't working in California, she has us all.

Morning time is very important and so, even if I didn't go to bed until 1am, I get up at 7am with Emily. Most phone calls and business meetings don't start until 10, so I have three whole hours with her. Most people believe they need more sleep than they actually do. And I've had her – I feel more responsible.

If you can get your family into the spirit of your being an actress, you probably have the best kind of life. Emily often sits in the soundproof director's box at the Lyttelton and she's seen the play. She's often on movie sets with me. And she also has a very normal "everyday" life.

Actresses are selfish by nature but she is happy. When I am happy and can do what I want – at least for some hours of the day!

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THE TIMES DIARY

School leavers

The nuns at St Mary's, Ascot - Britain's most exclusive Roman Catholic convent where Princess Caroline of Monaco was educated - are to withdraw from the school's management in favour of lay staff. The move has been prompted by the serious decline in new recruits, as more young nuns in Britain feel their commitment is to teaching the poor in the Third World and other deprived areas, rather than educating the daughters of European aristocracy. Earlier this year the school was at the centre of a drug scandal, when an Austrian princess and three other wealthy teenagers were expelled for taking cannabis. Today the girls starting the new term will find the nuns have already moved out to a house in the grounds, while the school has been formed into a company and renamed St Mary School Ascot Trust. The nuns, whose order, the Institute of the Blessed Virgin Mary founded the school in 1885, will continue to act on the board of trustees and governors. The headmistress, Sister Mark Orchard, said that unless there is a sudden upsurge in teaching vocations to the school, the nuns could be forced to withdraw altogether. Fifty years ago, she said, there was only one lay teacher, a gym mistress. Today, out of a staff of 50, there are only eight teaching nuns.

Fever pitch

The striking miners of the Derbyshire village of Dinnington have prudently called off their Bassett League cricket match against the non-striking miners of Thoresby in Notts this Saturday. On an adjoining football pitch at the very same time Arthur Scargill and Tony Benn are due to address a miners' rally. "It would be a recipe for a riot," says a local. "The knocks would be more than mere leather on willow."

• Huddersfield Poly lecturer Andrew Taylor has just published a weighty book called *The Politics of the Yorkshire Miners* in which he manages to avoid any reference to his father Jack, president of the Yorkshire NUM. "I was just anxious to avoid personalities," he tells me.

Unvictorious

When the Victoria and Albert Museum agreed to stock the latest *Designers' Journal* at its bookshop, as part of the magazine's sponsorship of the current "Office of the Future" exhibition, the V & A did not know what its contents would be. It does now. A feature on exhibition design delivers these verdicts on recent efforts by the museum. The Boilerhouse's hand-tools show: "close to being a fiasco." Its exhibition "Taste": "Infamous... appalling clutter." The Rococo exhibition: "visually and intellectually incoherent." With sponsors like those, who needs critics?

Heavy metal

After being ridiculed by critics for his last horror film, *The Shining*, Stanley Kubrick is in London working on weightier stuff - an epic presentation of the Vietnam war. The film, to be called *The Full Metal Jacket*, will be based on combat reporter Gustaf Hasford's book, *The Short Timers*. But this time Kubrick is taking no chances: he is talking over the screenplay with Michael Herr, whose book *Dispatches* was described by John Le Carré as the best book he had read on "men and war in our time". Shooting may take place in this country, or possibly Spain, as Kubrick has a fear of flying.

• It is like hearing that the old lady who lived in a shoe has received an eviction order. Creditors meet in Dun Laoghaire today to sort out the affairs of Old Mother Hubbard Ltd.

Culture shock

Sir Anthony Parsons, who as Britain's United Nations' ambassador won many hearts by asking the Prime minister not to interrupt him, is about to turn on those who still wring their hands with guilt over the British Empire. Sir Anthony's lecture to the British Council later this month is entitled *Vultures and Philistines*. "If you go to former colonies and look around breath the air, and ask yourself who had been there, nine times out of 10 you wouldn't answer England," he tells me. He compares our philistine ways with, for example, France's continuing cultural hegemony in Senegal. "In 100 years we did not set up a single university in Beirut. Our education system was used to produce junior clerks; Nehru had to go to Cambridge." Sir Anthony expects his talk to cause howls of outrage, but he won't say from whom.

Cheque-book . . .

The NUJ has just spent £2,000 entertaining Russian journalist Rudolf Kolchanov and USSR Cultural Workers' Union official Viktor Slonin to a 10-day recce in Britain. The highlights: a visit to Robert Maxwell's *Daily Record* newspaper offices in Glasgow, a trip to Karl Marx's tomb in Highgate in London, and a Guinness reception in Ireland. Although our comrades sadly missed the TUC, I am told they had a rippling time. And so they should have. The president of the Indian Federation of Working Journalists, who is the present NUJ guest, only merits a visit around the £200 mark.

PHS

A bad time to clip BA's wings

No one needs to teach me about competition. All my business life I have found that competition in the marketplace has created the environment, the strains and the pressures that have been essential to make companies become competitive, profitable and efficient. Businessmen who lose touch with the customer and are shielded from the forces of the market will contribute little to wealth creation within their own industries - and do little to raise the economic and living standards of the country.

When I was appointed to my post of chairman of British Airways I was charged with the task of transforming an ailing and unprofitable state corporation into a competitive, efficient airline ready for transfer to the private sector. This aim is now within sight. It saddens me, therefore, that the present debate on the meaning of competition between airlines has been so distorted and often singularly ill-informed. Some protagonists in Parliament, Whitehall and Fleet Street, many of whom should know better, are attempting to persuade the Government to take measures which could jeopardize the privatization of British Airways.

Let us be clear about the central core of the proposals in the Civil Aviation Authority's Report on airline competition policy. It is to deny the customer the choice to fly British Airways on a number of domestic and international routes, and to substitute the service of one British airline with the service of another British airline. To use a simple example: rather than giving village shoppers the choice of buying goods in a second village store, the villagers are told "we are shutting down the village store



On Thursday the Cabinet meets to decide the fate of British airline routes. Here Lord King, argues the case for the flag carrier

owned by Mr Smith and opening a new one by Mr Jones".

British Airways supports British Caledonian and other competition. We support deregulation of domestic services including fares and fear nothing from licensing independent airlines to compete with us on a wide range of routes.

There is one other issue involved which some people have tried to regard as trivial and irrelevant, which I as the chairman of British Airways cannot so easily push to one side. Transfers of routes are recommended by the CAA, are unacceptable because they would mean further redundancies, they unbalance a hard-won and refined route structure and they would jeopardize privatization by damaging financial performance. Furthermore we had commitments and promises from three different ministers that British Airways will suffer "no arbitrary transfer of routes" before privatization. I believed those assurances and, in turn, gave my undertakings to the workforce.

Integrity of one's word is a vital necessity in all forms of human relationship in all walks of life. Good leadership in industry is conditional upon the credibility of respect for, and loyalty to that leadership. How can you ask our people at British Airlines to continue our successful drive to become the world's best and most profitable airline if their respect for our leadership is destroyed by a breach of faith?

One central theme of this Government's economic and industrial strategy is to roll back the frontiers of the state by transferring nationalized industries into the private sector. Another is to instil the most competitive environment for industry, not only in the UK, but in the marketplace that matters - the world.

We are not so naive as to fail to recognize the difficulty of that task on the airline industry, where for complex historical reasons there is a legacy of regulation. The new British Airways intends to lead British aviation into a more competitive world in a practical manner, serving the customer better. That will not be achieved if the Government breaks its promises and transfers some of our assets to other airlines - consequently jeopardizing the Government's plan to privatize British Airways in early 1985.

It was an honour for me to have been asked by this Government to become chairman of British Airways. Under this Government, Britain has gained a new respect around the world, and British Airways is fast becoming the envy of the aviation world. We ask no more and no less than to be allowed to get on with the job.

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David Butler examines Mrs Thatcher's electoral profile

September is the cruellest month

In sixteenth-century Britain, the New Year started in March. In twentieth-century Britain it begins in September. Children go back to a fresh school year and political parties hold their conferences.

Politicians make their New Year resolutions - but political resolutions are not about personal virtue, they are about electoral survival. Fear of the next election is the most universal emotion for democratic representatives. The party conference season is a moment when they reassess their chances.

In 1984, with a Parliament only 15 months old, the reassessment may not be very important. Despite some apocalyptic comment on Mr Scargill's intentions, there will not be a general election in 1985 - or in 1986. And one year or two years hence, the entrails may read very differently. Nonetheless, politicians' behaviour is enormously conditioned by how high they are riding in the polls.

Today, with the Social Democrats in session at Buxton and the Liberals about to gather in Bournemouth, and with Labour at Blackpool and the Conservatives at Brighton in the offing, how is Margaret Thatcher faring electorally?

Voter reaction to the parties can be measured in various ways: by the European elections, by parliamentary by-elections, by local elections, or by the opinion polls. The best news for the Conservatives dates from June 14 and the European contest. The Conservatives defeated Labour by 45 to 32 in seats and by 40 per cent to 36 per cent of the votes.

General Election Swing against Government 15 months later

1950	-51%
1951	-2%
1955	-4%
1959	-11%
1964	+12%
1966	-6%
1970	-9%
1974 Feb	-2%
1974 Oct	-4%
1979	-7%
1983	-17%

The next most cheering message for Mrs Thatcher comes from the opinion polls. The last three published surveys, when averaged, put the Conservatives almost level with Labour near to 40 per cent and left the Alliance at just half that level. In only two of the last 10 Parliaments has a government at this stage actually been ahead of the principal opposition party.

Governments, with one exception in 1964, have always lost ground. This year Mrs Thatcher has lost as much as she did in 1979-80 and more than any other government except Mr Heath's in 1970. How-



A Labour Party conference. Like going back to school, who will get the highest marks?

ever, with her record 14 per cent margin in 1983, she had more ground to play on.

There is another special factor in the present situation. From 1950 to 1980 the third party, the Liberals, never had more than 10 per cent support at the moment when these swings were calculated. Today, the Alliance stands at 20 per cent and, as the MORI Poll in *The Sunday Times* suggested yesterday, the Alliance has great potential.

If all Conservative and Labour voters who would like to see a full Liberal/SDP merger switched to the Alliance, its support would double. We may not be convinced by such "iffy" evidence, but we have to recognize that we are not free from the volatility that was so manifest in 1980-1982.

On May 3, when most of the country chose councillors, Labour gained seats, but the Conservatives did not do as badly as they feared, nor did the Alliance.

However, in July, local by-elections told a different story. There were 24 wards, scattered about the country where there were comparable three-cornered by-elections. The aggregate outcome was a dead heat: Conservative, Labour and Alliance each won between 32 per cent and 33 per cent of the vote.

The published opinion polls to date have done little to monitor these reactions, especially reactions over time. Yet between the lines of a MORI report in *The Sunday Times* of September 2, there were some significant indicators if read in conjunction with the comparable *Sunday Times* story last June.

They may do much to explain the coal board's attitude in recent weeks. (For it is reported to be doing its own regular private monitoring through Opinion Research and Communications Ltd). MORI recorded some clear movements over the last two months. There has been a five per cent swing towards the coal board in terms of sympathy - by 46 per cent to 30 per cent the public now say they feel more on the side of the board than of the NUM.

There has been a 2 per cent swing towards Ian MacGregor in answer to the question: "Do you think well or badly of . . .?" (August: Well, 38 per cent; Badly, 47 per cent) and a 3 per cent swing against Arthur Scargill (August: Well, 14 per cent; Badly, 79

per cent). The public now overwhelmingly (67 per cent) puts the principal blame for violence on Mr Scargill and the miners, and even more overwhelmingly (92 per cent to 5 per cent) wants a miners' ballot.

Neil Kinnock, despite distancing himself discreetly from Mr Scargill and condemning violence, has suffered. For the first time, more are dissatisfied than satisfied with his performance as Labour leader. (Satisfied 34 per cent, Dissatisfied 41 per cent).

Since the strike began, Mrs Thatcher has fallen behind in the balance of satisfaction about her performance as prime minister. The latest figures are Satisfied 41 per cent, Dissatisfied 52 per cent. In the last two months there has been a 9 per cent increase to 70 per cent in the number of people who believed she should intervene in the miners' strike.

The odd thing about the party's standing in the polls over the last four months is that they have been so stable. The 40-40-20 balance between the three parties has persisted. Labour support has neither increased nor fallen away despite all the Government's troubles. The Alliance, with its popular leaders and its studious moderation, has failed to gain any significant benefit from the intransigence of Mrs Thatcher on one side and organized labour on the other.

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Nothing in recent electoral history gives reason to suppose that the current stability will last. With a volatile electorate uneasily watching a national crisis, anything can happen. The parties and their leaders go into the new political year with everything to play for.

Figures compiled by David Cowling.

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Fabius steals the centre's show

for merit in schools and factories, and when it is inveigling against the rise in crime.

The opposition has tried to cry victory each time there is an apparent step-down by the government. But instead it seems to be the government which has reaped the rewards for having shown a laudable sense of pragmatism and desire for appeasement. "Desirabilion", a word which does not officially exist in French, but which roughly means "reduction in tensions", has become the order of the day.

Deprived of the support of the communists, Mitterrand has gone in search of the elusive centre ground in French politics as others have done before him, albeit with marked lack of success. At the same time, his aim seems to be to weaken the opposition by splitting it asunder, and in that he seems to be having greater success.

Part of the opposition, Raymond Barre among them, now feels that it is better to give the government credit where credit is due, and thereby keep on its side its more moderate supporters who might otherwise have been seduced by Fabius' siren. Another part, including Jacques Chirac, leader of the Rassemblement pour le République

(RPR), following Fabius' highly successful television performance last week, Pons called on the opposition to remain "calm and extremely vigilant" in the face of the prime minister's "Operation Charni", and to judge the government on its acts, not its proposals.

Meanwhile, carried along by the new tide of moderation and plain-speaking, Raymond Barre's star continues to rise, so that he is now neck and neck with Jacques Chirac in the opinion polls, and indeed is sometimes actually out in front. For a long time considered an outsider in the leadership race, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's former prime minister still leads no particular party. But he has built up a formidable network of people drawn from all parties who are devoted to him, and who are quietly working for his return to power.

Mitterrand therefore faces tough competition in his courtship of the political centre. Furthermore, it can be dangerous game, as Giscard found out. There are already grumblings on the left that the party which promised to break with capitalism has ended up breaking with socialism, and that Mitterrand is no longer carrying out the policy for which he was elected. Giscard did the same, deserting the far right in order to seduce the left, and he paid dearly for it. Mitterrand may find that he has opened up the centre only to have it taken away at the last minute by the new "soft" right.

Diana Geddies

Anne Sofer

Let's market the party in sepia

In the coverage that David Owen's book *A Future That Will Work* has had in the last two weeks, commentators have taken the opportunity to give the SDP plenty of advice on where we should be going. Though unsolicited it is all very welcome. I am sure, and I hope they go on doing it. My eye was particularly caught by *The Economist*.

The appeal of the SDP, says *The Economist*, is or should be to "the memory of the last significant British social group that could not easily be denied in class terms - the 1850-1940 genteel, provincial, book-and-music-lovers, who voted Liberal in some places, Labour in others". It was a group whose values, the review goes on to say, "deserve great respect".

The SDP, says *The Economist*,

is not so elevated those values with the same theme. The excruciating "Song of the Workers" - not quite the title one would give it nowadays - is an example.

Make the most of life, girls!
As you go along.
Do not dream, at labour peuating.
That life is just a summerouting
Filled with fun and song.

There is also a certain amount of late Victorian soul-searching - the sort of lines that always remind me of a deep-bosomed contralto drawing a very large breath:

It is not the sea that sinks and shelves
But ourselves...

Now were Ethel and Mabel and Amy and Florence all really so deadly serious? There is a group photograph in the album, and they all look very jolly, not to say sexy, in their boaters and high stiff collars and leg-of-mutton sleeves. And furthermore, I assume that most of the poems came from anthologies specially compiled for the purpose, and were not individually culled from the training college library. There was a large element of convention in it all.

And yet looking back into that piercing gaze, admiring that confident and delicate penmanship, thinking of - say - Gertrude, settling stiff-backed at the desk in the lecture hall, choosing a fragment of Burns' quaintness ("Yes that will be just right for Hilda") and then spending all evening turning up the lamp as darkness settled over the North Yorkshire hills, decorating the page with a drawing of the beech-nuts they had gathered on their last nature ramble - no, I can't believe that all that sentiment was only skin-deep.

So maybe I should take it back about the Hovis advertisement. We could do with - any political party could do with - Emily and Gertrude and Jessie and Grace in the party. We could do with Edith too, who would make a beautiful copy of her contributions for the committee room wall:

*Do the work that's nearest,
Though it's dull at whilst.
Helping, when you meet them.
Lame dogs over stiles.*

And it would even be worth going to considerable lengths to make sure that nobody said, "Trouble is, dogs don't have the vote", or made some crack about the animal rights lobby in her hearing.

The author is SDP member of the GLC/ILE4 for St Pancras North.



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ACROSS THE CHANNEL

If a third world war were to break out in Europe the strength of the British Army of the Rhine would under current plans have to be more than doubled by importing regular and reserve units from home. This reinforcement will be rehearsed on an unprecedented scale during the next seven days when up to 56,000 troops will cross the Channel by sea and air.

At one time it looked as if the hostilities would begin on this side of the water as soldiers hurrying to the sound of gunfire found their path impeded by a thin red line of striking dockers. That threat would seem to have receded in that even at those ports where the strike continues advance parties of troops have been able to board the ships unheeded. So far, one might say, so good.

This is just as well. Not only does Lionheart represent an investment of £31 million, but its objective, the reinforcement of BAOR is one of the three central considerations of British defence policy in the event of a continental war — the others being the protection of UK air space and freedom of navigation through the North Atlantic.

Some things are hard, if not impossible, to simulate. The speed and efficiency with which Western leaders decide their response in the pre-war period of tension is probably the most important single factor but also the most difficult to predict. One can only make worst case analyses. Nor can one easily enact the logistic chaos in

ranks if the forecast once again proved wrong.

Are we indeed rehearsing for the right kind of war? The uneasy status quo in central Europe, the large forces on either side, the failure to negotiate reductions and the surly suspicion with which the Soviet Union views the West as well as its own people, are such that only a statesman of unusual confidence could discount the fears which still drive Western governments, particularly in West Germany and the beleaguered city of Berlin. The risk and the consequences of conflict, however accidentally ignited, are too great to be lightly dismissed, even if the annual engagement of Blue versus Orange forces on the German plain is beginning to look like a symbol of Western political commitment rather than a convincing representation of the threat.

Discount man's use of animals over the ages and we would still be living in a barbarous, unhealthy and probably cannibalistic society. Despite animal experimentation over the centuries and there would be no biosciences like physiology, pharmacology, biochemistry and pathology. Discard the advances in medicine and surgery emanating from animal experiments in the last 50 years and you negate the eradication of smallpox, the control of polio, diphtheria and tuberculosis and the myriad other improvements brought about in the health and quality of life of man and animals.

Abruptly animal experiments now and we shall lose the cures that we are entitled to expect in the next 50 years for illnesses that afflict hundreds of millions of people, such as cancer, heart disease, viral diseases; malaria, schistosomiasis and sickle-cell anaemia. Animal experiments must continue, but to suggest that those of us who hold Home Office licences have a "vested interest" is nonsense. Within the pharmaceutical industry, we use alternatives wherever possible and constantly seek new ones.

When we are convinced that an alternative gives results equal to those obtained from animals, we press hard for its adoption by regulatory authorities. Regrettably, it will always be true that nature, in the whole animal, has devised a far better system for testing therapeutic efficacy than scientist can. An end to animal experimentation would guarantee the continuation of much human and animal suffering which will otherwise be alleviated.

The "liberationists" are, of course, entitled to foreign medical and surgical treatment themselves. They are not entitled to foist such a regime on others, human or animal. Yours faithfully,
JOHN VANE Group Research and Development Director, The Wellcome Research Laboratories, Langley Court, Beckenham, Kent. September 7.

FROM YUKON TO TIERRA DEL FUEGO

The condition of the Christian religion in the Americas is receiving unusual attention at the present moment. In the north the Pope has just kissed the ground of Quebec to begin one of the longest of the many pastoral journeys of his pontificate. Further to the South a figure of even greater earthly consequence is on the campaign trail with a clear idea of right religion as good for America, and an aspiration to bring the Lord back into the schoolroom. Still further to the South the Roman Catholic church in Latin America anxiously awaits clarification of the Vatican's moves against liberation theologies and its explicit warnings about the incompatibility of priestly status and political office.

The Roman church in Canada has preoccupations of its own, especially French Canada. The Pope may well be able to do something to dispel the feeling of disorientation and the falling away of observance that are a consequence of the transformation that has come upon the post-conciliar church. But the retirement of Mr Trudeau and the rout of his party at the polls will not have severed Canadian intercourse with the third world or extinguished missionary concern for its peoples. The Pope is likely to find a lively interest there in the Vatican's recent initiatives towards Central and South America.

Father Leonardo Boff, who travelled from Brazil to Rome to

THE CIVIL SERVICE DEBATE

Last week at a conference in York University, scholars and journalists were joined by senior civil servants, who 'enjoy the privilege of a ringside seat in the committee rooms where political and financial battles are fought, in an attempt to winnow out what if anything of significance has been produced by the debate about Civil Service reform in the last decade and what, if anything, it might lead to.'

The first thing to appreciate about the Civil Service debate is that it is a branch of a much bigger one — the decline of Britain which has been going on since the agricultural depression of the 1880s. Without the sputtering of the country's economic and industrial performance, the tension it has brought to society and the fear of even more severe dislocation it has engendered, the performance and power of the permanent bureaucracy would not have developed as an issue.

Until recently the Civil Service had only a walk-on part in the "decline" literature. For example, it was cited in Professor Martin Wiener's 1981 study, *English Culture and the Decline of the Industrial Spirit*, as an important member of the group of professions into which the sons of the men who made Britain's industrial revolution passed after all the potential commercial flair and drive had been squeezed out of them at the public schools and ancient universities to which their socially ambitious parents had sent them. Two years ago Sir John Hoskyns, Mrs Thatcher's former senior policy adviser, promoted the permanent sec-

taries to a starring role alongside their political masters in his morality play about a failed Establishment culture incapable, without a generous transfusion of new blood, of leading the country out of its downward spiral of under-achievement.

The Hoskyns critique linked the decline school of thought with another school which one might label the constitutional/structural. This group includes such figures as Mr Edmund Dell, the former Trade Secretary, and Lord Hunt of Tanworth, Secretary of the Cabinet under our four most recent prime ministers. In their various ways the members of this school concentrate on what political scientists call the "overload problem". It depicts a system of Cabinet government, not seriously overhauled since 1916, creaking under the stresses of the 1980s and producing all too often a succession of policy fudges agreed by exhausted Cabinet ministers at endless Cabinet committee meetings. Few other western politicians must carry a burden blended of the competing demands of Cabinet, department, Parliament, party, and constituency. Most proposals for change here, however, carry substantial constitutional implications as Mr Dell discovered when he wondered if it was absolutely necessary for the choice of the Cabinet to be restricted entirely to members of the Commons or Lords.

The Prime Minister should consider widening her own agenda for change. There is a danger that the Rayner-Libbs approach will merely ensure that Britain has the best managed decline in economic history. That, surely, is not the object of the exercise.

The third motor of contemporary debate is provided by the efficiency/effectiveness team. They have found their champion and their hour in the Thatcher years. The achievements of the

No alternative to animal tests

From Sir John Vane, FRS

Sir Peter Evans (September 3 and 4) draws attention to the escalating criminal activities of the "Animal Liberation Front". The Wellcome Research Laboratories, which are devoted to the alleviation of suffering and disease in animals and man, have been assaulted and damaged by this group, as have the homes of myself and several of my colleagues. It is time the public became more aware of the unacceptability of the harm which would result if this ignorant and malicious campaign were to lead to the abolition of animal experimentation.

Discount man's use of animals over the ages and we would still be living in a barbarous, unhealthy and probably cannibalistic society. Despite animal experimentation over the centuries and there would be no biosciences like physiology, pharmacology, biochemistry and pathology.

Discard the advances in medicine and surgery emanating from animal experiments in the last 50 years and you negate the eradication of smallpox, the control of polio, diphtheria and tuberculosis and the myriad other improvements brought about in the health and quality of life of man and animals.

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The "liberationists" are, of course, entitled to foreign medical and surgical treatment themselves. They are not entitled to foist such a regime on others, human or animal. Yours faithfully,
JOHN VANE Group Research and Development Director, The Wellcome Research Laboratories, Langley Court, Beckenham, Kent. September 7.

Times' and 'Guardian'

From Mr David McKie

Sir, In a reported head, "Sales of Times overtake Guardian" (today (September 7) you quote "industry observers" as saying that sales of *The Times* have risen substantially since you introduced your bingo game, Portfolio. You also quote a spokesman for *The Times*, Mr Britten, as saying circulation had been growing steadily and recent gains were simply an acceleration.

You could have done your readers a service by printing beneath these statements a chart of circulation figures over the past year, thus enabling them to judge which of these assessments bears the closer resemblance to reality.

According to the unofficial figures in front of me — and like the figures you quoted yesterday morning, none of these has the ABC stamp of authenticity — the facts are as follows:

	(000s)	Times	Guardian
1983			
May	347	442	
June	354	450	
July	365	436	
August	361	429	
September	361	441	
October	375	455	
November	380	461	
December	375	454	
1984			
January	376	454	
February	383	457	
March	375	481	
April	375	466	
May	375	476	
June	390	473	
July	461	463	
August	461	453	

Times figures, September 7.

The picture is fairly clear. In the period from August 1983, when *The Times* was competing on its merits as a newspaper (plus an advantageous cover price) it certainly made gains, though smaller gains than *The Guardian*. Since June, when bingo was introduced, it has made the more substantial gains it was unable to achieve before.

If this is Mr Britten's idea of steady acceleration, I can only say I hope I never meet him on a motorway.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID MCKIE, Deputy Editor, *The Guardian*, 119 Farringdon Road, EC1.

Child benefit

From the Director of the Low Pay Unit

Sir, Graham Mather (feature, August 25) presents the Institute of Directors' support for a return to child tax allowances as a step forward and a way of achieving a "more effective use of resources". Nothing could be further from the truth.

Such a move would amount to a return to the old structure of two sets of child tax and family allowances — a system abandoned with the consensus of all parties. The reasons for such a consensus must not be forgotten.

The fundamental weakness of the

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Hazards of the Mont Louis sinking

From the Chairman and Chief Executive of British Nuclear Fuels plc

Sir, In my recent review of British Nuclear Fuels plc for 1983/84, I stated that

very high standards are rightly expected of us and we accept that we are required to open up to detailed scrutiny by Government regulatory authorities, the media and the public. We for our part can reasonably request and expect a more rational attitude in judging and reporting our affairs with a greater emphasis on putting the dangers into perspective.

A very good example of the irrationality I had in mind followed the sinking of the French ship Mont Louis, an incident in which my own company was not involved. The extraordinary reaction of the media, some official bodies, and at least one trade union to this event appears to me to be an instance of Pavlov's conditioned reflex to the word "radioactivity" it would surely have been of much more concern to Mr Slater and others that two ships had collided in one of the major shipping lanes off our coast, with a real threat to life.

The ship's cargo was uranium hexafluoride, some of which was slightly enriched, although that makes no difference to the safety case. When BNFL was asked for advice on the nuclear significance of the accident, it was emphasised that the "radioactivity" was extremely low, that the material was contained in stout steel cylinders, and that such hazard as there was arose from the material's toxic chemical characteristics rather than radiation.

Even the chemical hazard is minimal; while the material is under water it remains a solid, not a gas as stated in many stories, and provided the salvage operation is conducted professionally it will pose no hazard when recovered.

The situation might have been different from an earlier statement by the French authorities, but this does not excuse the media from the responsibility of seeking and publishing the facts rather than accepting the incorrect information supplied by the anti-nuclear organisations.

They, entirely predictably, referred to the incident as a serious

"radioactive" accident and the word must have done the trick. They also

talked of the possibility of violent explosions on the sea-bed, with a consequent disruption of all the containers, causing, by implication, untold damage, a scenario which is quite impossible.

Unfortunately, this nonsense seems to have been accepted by Mr Slater, General Secretary of the National Union of Seamen, who threatened a ban by his union on the handling of all nuclear cargoes. One can only ask if NUS members are also to be asked to consider refusing to handle comparable cargoes such as caustic soda, hydrofluoric acid, chlorine, and some other acids and toxic chemicals — which they must do every day, and which pose a similar chemical hazard.

If it were not for the Pavlovian conditioned reflex to the word "radioactivity" it would surely have been of much more concern to Mr Slater and others that two ships had collided in one of the major shipping lanes off our coast, with a real threat to life.

As far as environmental hazards are concerned, it would also have been legitimate to speculate on the effect which the 400 tonnes of heavy oil in the fuel tanks of the Mont Louis would have if they were to leak. This hazard was largely ignored by the environmental organisations and did not come into prominence in the media until nearly a week after the accident.

The nuclear industry is an essential part of the world's on-going development, and a big component in our industrial and energy scene.

The silly season, when any accident which can have the word "radioactivity" attached to it, irrespective of significance, is treated as a potential calamity attracting massive news coverage and reaction from public figures and organisations, has, I suggest, lasted too long.

Yours faithfully,
CON ALLDAY, Chairman and Chief Executive, British Nuclear Fuels plc, Risley, Warrington, Cheshire.

Freemasonry and the police

From Mr H. A. Burrard

Sir, In today's edition (September 6) your paper carries a front page article headed "Scotland Yard advises police against Freemasonry". Of course, this is not the first time that suspicion has been voiced that fraternal loyalty may interfere with public duty.

I wonder, however, why a similar caveat has not been issued against membership of other fraternal organisations such as the Knights of St Columba, the Catenian Society, the Oddfellows, the Druids, Rotary or the Free Foresters, to name but a few. Perhaps Mr Laughran would also like to explain why he has not warned policemen against associating with members of the same old school, the same church or even golf club.

If you are narrow minded enough you can read something sinister into any situation.

Yours truly,
H. A. BURRARD,
539 Finchley Road, NW8.
September 6.

From Mr Peter R. Ackroyd

Sir, Your report in today's issue (September 6) of the strongly-worded advice to police officers not to be Freemasons, with its reference to police responsibility for impartiality, prompts the question whether the same advice should not be given to judges, barristers and other members of the legal profession, as well as perhaps also to those responsible for appointments in the scholarly and professional sphere.

Conflicts between public responsibility and private interest will always exist; but the secrecy involved in Masonic activities must always provoke doubts about their propriety.

Yours faithfully,
PETER R. ACKROYD,
19 Guy's Street, SW1.

Liberation theology

From Mr Christopher Daines

Sir, Dr Giles Mercer's letter (September 7) accurately isolates the issues raised by the controversy over liberation theology, but he fails to appreciate the complexity of the final question of the use of Marxist ideas in Christian theology.

Given that Marxist philosophy is alien to Christianity and that Cardinal Ratzinger is correct to point out the unacceptability of a wholehearted acceptance of its ideology, it may nonetheless have useful ways of looking at things which can be used by the Christian theologian, particularly as he turns his mind to economics. The trick is to decide how far one can go.

Dr Mercer is wrong to suggest that the theologian's use of Marxist ideas is in some way different from his use of the thought of Plato or Aristotle, although it may well turn out that he will want only to use small amounts of Marx. Although a theistic philosophy, Platonism contains essential differences from Christianity and runs counter to it in certain important aspects.

The contribution of the theologians of the Patristic period was broad, speaking to isolate the useful aspects of Platonist thought and while putting them to work for the faith, to exclude inappropriate or over-hasty programmes of "Platonisation". That is why Origen died excommunicate but we venerate St Athanasius.

Thus something may be inherently dangerous but beneficial in small doses. It is the size of the dosage which the Holy See is seeking to regulate, and whether or not Fr Boff has exceeded it remains to be seen.

Yours faithfully,
CHRISTOP



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BAHLORAL CASTLE
September 8: The Right Hon Margaret Thatcher, MP (Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury) and Mr Denis Thatcher have arrived at the Castle.

The Right Hon Margaret Thatcher, MP had an audience of The Queen this evening.

September 9: Divine Service was held in Crathie Parish Church this morning. The Reverend Donald Stephen preached the sermon.

A service of thanksgiving of the flight of Charles Klimke, Past Master of the Guild of Air Pilots and Air Navigators, will be held at St Michaels, Cornwall on Thursday, October 4th, 1984, at noon.

Prince and Princess John Sapey will celebrate their fiftieth anniversary of their marriage, abroad, on September 11, 1984.

The Earl of Belmore
The marriage took place on Saturday at St George's, Freshwater, Wiltshire, of the Earl of Belmore, son of the Earl and Countess of Castle Coole, Enniskillen, co Fermanagh, and Lady Mary Meade, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Clanwilliam, of Rancome Park, Cirencester, Gloucestershire. The Rev Colin Fox officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Nicholas Reilly, Kewell, Thomas Baring, Christopher Russell, Mr Tim Thompson and Marina Jamieson. Mr Hugo Summers was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Mr A. M. Singleton and Lady Amelia Page
The marriage took place on Saturday at St Mary's, Llanedwen, Anglesey, of Mr Andrew Singleton, second son of Mr Edward and Mrs Singleton, of 57 Victoria Road, W8. The Rev. Mr A. M. Singleton, youngest son of the Marquess and Marchioness of Anglesey, of Plas Newydd, Llanfairpwll, Anglesey, North Wales. The Rev R. T. Jones officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Catherine Singleton, Emma Heald, Natasha Waterson and Katherine Taylor. Mr Charles Roland was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Sir Nicholas Stuart Taylor, BT, and Dr M. E. Sulivan
The marriage took place on Saturday at St Mary's, Fonthill, West Sussex, of Sir Nicholas Stuart Taylor, Bt, son of the late Sir Richard Stuart Taylor, Bt, and of Lady Stuart Taylor, of White Lodge, Hambrook, Chichester, Sussex, and Dr Malvina Elizabeth Sullivan, daughter of Mr Daniel Sullivan and the late Mrs Kathleen Sullivan, of Barrowmount Road, London. The Rev A. T. John Salter officiated, assisted by the Rev Donald A. Jones.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Miss Julieanne Eves, Mrs Michael Perfetti, Miss Caroline Stuart Taylor, sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Karen Horwell. Mr Andrew Longmore was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bridegroom and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Mr A. Wilson and Miss P. M. Turner
The marriage took place on Saturday at St Martin's, East Woodhay, Berkshire, of Mr Andrew Wilson, younger son of Sir David Wilson, Bt, and Mrs Wilson of Tansley House, Ockham, Surrey, and Miss Penelope May Turner, second daughter of Brigadier and Mrs William Turner, of The Holt, Wootton Hill, Newbury, Berkshire. The Rev David Carter officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Emily Sayce, Mr Thomas Wilson, brother of the bridegroom, was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bridegroom and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Mr G. R. Green and Miss S. J. House
The engagement is announced between Richard, son of the late Mr Edward Green and Mrs Green of Henefer, Sussex, and Sarah, daughter of Mr and Mrs Charles House, of The Old Mill, Biford, Wiltshire.

Mr S. R. Grey and Miss D. J. Clifton
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Mr M. J. F. Hudson and Miss A. I. Melo Nogueira
The engagement is announced between Mark, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Miles Hudson, of The Priors Farm, Mattingley, Hampshire, and Ana Isobel, eldest daughter of Dr and Mrs Antonio Melo Nogueira, of Galamares, Sintra, Portugal.

Cheltenham College
Autumn Term begins today. OC day is on October 6 and the ceremonial service for the new Wollastons will take place at 11.30 am in chapel. The Remembrance Sunday service will be preached by General Sir John Hackett. Terms end on Friday, December 14 with the carol services to which all parents and OCs are invited.

Colfe's School
Autumn Term started on September 5 and will end on December 19. Half-term is from October 22 to 26. Mr P. Young is the school captain. Sir Kenneth Newman will be the guest speaker at the 333rd anniversary governors' visitation on October 19. The Old Colfesians' reunion dinner will be at Colfe's on November 16 and the musical 'Fair Lady' will be presented from December 6 to 8.

Felixstowe College
Autumn Term begins today. This is the 50th anniversary year of the opening of the new staff common room. The school will be open for the golden jubilee will take place on Saturday, September 29, with Mr Russell Harry as the principal guest. The school will be launching a new appeal for funds for further development. The Duke of Devonshire, honorary president for the appeal, will address the

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
September 8: The Duke of Kent, as Colonel, was present today at the Scots Guards Association Gathering at Glamis Castle.

His Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by Captain Charles Blount.

A service of thanksgiving of the flight of Charles Klimke, Past Master of the Guild of Air Pilots and Air Navigators, will be held at St Michaels, Cornwall on Thursday, October 4th, 1984, at noon.

Prince and Princess John Sapey will celebrate their fiftieth anniversary of their marriage, abroad, on September 11, 1984.

The Right Hon Margaret Thatcher, MP had an audience of The Queen this evening.

September 9: Divine Service was held in Crathie Parish Church this morning. The Reverend Donald Stephen preached the sermon.

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Prince and Princess John Sapey will celebrate their fiftieth anniversary of their marriage, abroad, on September 11, 1984.

The Earl of Belmore
The marriage took place on Saturday at St George's, Freshwater, Wiltshire, of the Earl and Countess of Castle Coole, Enniskillen, co Fermanagh, and Lady Mary Meade, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Clanwilliam, of Rancome Park, Cirencester, Gloucestershire. The Rev Colin Fox officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Nicholas Reilly, Kewell, Thomas Baring, Christopher Russell, Mr Tim Thompson and Marina Jamieson. Mr Hugo Summers was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Mr G. C. Harrington and Mrs E. Humphreys
The marriage took place on Saturday in the Henry VIII Chapel, Westminster Abbey, of Mr Guy Harrington, only son of General Sir Charles and Lady Harrington, of Rivermead, Court, SW, and Miss Kay Humphreys, only daughter of the late Mr J. K. Humphreys and of Mrs E. Humphreys, of Saltdean, Sussex. The Dean of Westminster officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Mr David Nicholls, officiated.

A reception was held at the Sherton Park Hotel and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Mr P. Haslam and Mrs A. Butler
The marriage took place on Saturday, September 8, between Mr Patrick Haslam, son of Mr and Mrs Michael Haslam, of Lynchets, Upper Lambourn, Berkshire, and Mrs Anne Butler, daughter of Mr and Mrs John and Mrs Paul Sheridan, of Winkfield, Shirehampton, Shropshire. A service of blessing was held afterwards at Moulton Hall, Moulton, Newmarket.

Mr P. M. A. Lloyd and Miss A. C. Higgins
The marriage took place at All Saints' Church, Farnham, on September 8, between Mr Pergine Lloyd, youngest son of Mr Ian Lloyd, MP, and Mrs Ian Lloyd, and Miss Annabel Higgins, only daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs Fergus Higgins. The Rev Roger Hosie officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of ivory silk. She was attended by Charles Pool and Rose, Frances and Flora Montgomery. Mr Mark Lloyd was best man.

A reception was held at Thornhill House, Kingston Lisle.

Mr W. M. Long-Jones and Miss D. H. Beer
The marriage took place on September 8 at St Paul's Episcopal Church, New Orleans, United States, between Mr Bill Long-Jones, son of Mr Michael Long-Jones, of Billingshurst, Sussex, and of Mrs Michael Comer, of Walton-on-the-Hill, Surrey, and Miss Diane Beer, younger daughter of Judge Peter Beer and of Mrs Roberta Beer, of New Orleans.

Mr A. G. Melville and Mrs M. V. Brazil
The marriage took place quietly on Saturday at The Church of St Michael and All Angels, Inkpen, Berkshire, of Mr Alan G. Melville, husband of the late Mrs Brenda (Madeline) Melville, of Highgate, No. 6, and Mrs Mollie Brazil, wife of the late Mr John F. Brazil, of Sevenoaks.

Mr J. S. Cox and Mrs D. R. Whitelock
The marriage took place on September 8 at St Jude's Church, Courtfield Gardens, London, of John Hartley Tattersall, son of Mrs J. Tattersall, of Deganwy, Gwynedd, and of the late Mr B. H. Tattersall, and Miss Madeline Virginia Coles, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs R. E. Coles, of St John's Wood, London. The Rev David Rymer officiated, assisted by Mgr John Crowley, VG.

Mr J. M. Wilson and Miss E. J. Heald
The marriage took place on September 8 at St Paul's Cathedral, London, of Mr and Mrs S. W. Cox, of Ticehurst, Sussex, and Mrs Deborah Whitelock, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs R. H. McNair, of Belfast, Northern Ireland.

Mr C. N. Dunn and Miss E. Wemyss
The marriage took place at the Cathedral Church of St Mary, Bath.

Captain P. Aranha and Miss K. B. Francis
The marriage took place on Friday, September 7, in Nassau, Bahamas, between Captain Paul Aranha, of Nassau, Bahamas, and Miss Kim Francis, only daughter of Mrs Patricia Francis of Bird Cay, Bahamas, and Chateau Solvage (Vaud), Switzerland, and the late Mr Francis Francis.

Mr J. S. Cox and Mrs D. R. Whitelock
The marriage took place on Friday, September 7, between Mr John Cox, son of Mr and Mrs S. W. Cox, of Ticehurst, Sussex, and Mrs Deborah Whitelock, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs R. H. McNair, of Belfast, Northern Ireland.

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Forthcoming marriages
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Forest School
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Giggleswick School
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THE ARTS

Theatre in Canada

Seeking the dance of language

The Province of Ontario may be large enough to contain most of Western Europe, but it is still quite a shock to make the two-hour trip from Niagara-on-the-Lake to Stratford — the respective homes of the Shaw Festival and the Shakespearean Festival.

Niagara, the original capital, is an exceedingly pretty tourist town, surrounded by vineyards and fruit farms, where every step brings you up against another antique shop or immaculately preserved relic of the American War of 1812. Quite the shaker of the Niagara Escarpment, and its lush micro-climate gives way to the featureless plains of Southern Ontario, leading on to the snowbelt territory of Stratford which, for all its softening, has its echoes (a man-made Avon in a province containing 40,000 natural lakes), asserts the severe redbrick profile of Scottish Presbyterian Canada.

Something of this contrast is reflected in the two festivals: Niagara fills its three theatres with the help of sightseeing visitors, and Stratford attracts a strictly thestregoing public. As the only surviving classical repertory theatre on the North American continent, Stratford needs no introduction. Niagara still does, although it is now into its twenty-third season.

Founded by a local Shaw enthusiast with the aim of repairing the town's decaying tourist trade, the Shaw Festival, started life as a community operation, survived on its reputation as a lightweight summer entertainment, and prospered sufficiently to build a handsome 863-seat theatre. Then, in 1980, the board appointed a new artistic director, Christopher Newton, a British-born Canadian nationalist, who reluctantly abandoned a flourishing company in Vancouver to transform the so-called "Shady Festival" into a serious one. His first moves were to double its output, set about building an acting ensemble, and establish the policy which he describes as "selling tickets to tourists". Not all of this was to the board's taste, but a turning point was reached in 1982 with his production of *Cyrano de Bergerac*, which sliced some \$9,000 from the inherited deficit and catapulted a comedian called Heath Lamberts into stardom.

What you may ask, has such an outfit to do with making stars? And what is *Cyrano* doing in company with Shaw? One answer to the first question is that Mr Lamberts is now off to see, and this year's casting fully reflects Newton's belief that Canada has no time for heroes or hero-worship. ("Our idea of the individual," he says, "is the mad trapper.") The second answer is that this never has been an exclusively Shaw event; and that, under Newton, it has become more than ever a pretext for staging anything written during Shaw's lifetime from

Rostand to this year's Thornton Wilder.

Shaw in this year of the Ontario bicentenary is represented by *Antrocles and the Lion* and *The Devil's Disciple* — an event closely matched by the daily manoeuvres of drilling and musket-cleaning redcoats in the Fort George compound, facing the theatre. Other main shows include Coward's *The Vortex*, Labiche's *Clémire* and what seems to be the English-speaking premiere of *The Lost Letter*, by Romania's national playwright Ion Caragiale. From any of these, I might have derived a wholly different impression from that of the two productions I did see.

The first was a truly dreadful revival of Jerome Kern's 1933 fashion-parade musical *Roberta*, from which not even songs like "I Won't Dance" and "Smoke Gets in Your Eyes" emerged unscathed. The other was Mr Neville's production of *The Skin of Your Teeth*, which showed a capable and virile company led by a visually resourceful animator.

Where Mr Newton departs from Wilder's stage directions it is always for the better: as in the postwar tableau of *Sabina*, apparently floating aloft in long white draperies like a goddess of peace, until the lights go up to reveal her squatting on top of a step-ladder. But, not for the first time in Canada, energy is apt to swamp everything else. The show sweeps you along from one stage joke to the next, without underpinning the identification between suburban banality and human aspiration from which the jokes spring. When Wilder's meaning does crystallize — in lines like "In war you think about a better life; in peace you think about a more comfortable one" — you have to strain your ears to pick it up.

The big development in Stratford, since my last visit two years ago, is the establishment of The Third Stage — a cunning miniature replica of the original Festival Theatre, designed in a lakeside community centre. The Third Stage is a classical gymnasium where young Canadian actors can build a technique alongside senior members of the company, with the chance of future transfer to the main house. One such senior member is John Neville, now a Canadian citizen and a candidate for artistic directorship of the festival after John Hirsch's 1985 retirement. Last year Neville made his Stratford debut as Armando in Michael Langham's production of *Love's Labour's Lost*. That production has now reached the Festival Theatre, complete with its young Canadian court, while Langham's production of *Henry IV* Part 1 is installed at The Third Stage — combining apprentices with troupe members Douglas Campbell and Nicholas Pennell — all set for a similar transfer next season.

Of these two shows, it is the older one that betrays the wider "split" of this year's Shaw festival: the wider "split" between the new boys and the veterans. Perhaps because of the added difficulty of early Shakespearean verse, it is the bodies that dance; the language does not. As an absolute master of Stratford's open stage, Langham presents some breathtaking patterns of movement, from the impromptu dances that ebb and flow round a pair of tree stumps to the moment when the girls shoot down the stag with a volley of arrows narrowly missing Costard and Jaquenetta.

From the opening sight of a wild party dissolving into Handelian solemnity, the show is full of delicate visual wit. But some of the lead performances take some explaining. Douglas Campbell's treatment of Costard as a rollicking Irish buffoon, for instance; and Nicholas Pennell's lecherous, flea-ridden, farting Holofernes. Mr Neville's Armando presents the faithful picture of a Quixotic bag of bones, sooths the air with fastidiously saintly cadences, but even he affects a weird gravity-defying walk that leaves you feeling that his spider-web costume needs to be topped off with a pair of moon boots.

In *Henry IV*, the visual impact is fully matched by all the other elements. The show opens in darkness to the sound of a scourge, and the lights go up on the bleeding shoulders of the King (John Franklyn-Robbins), whose agonized division between conscience and politics is embodied in the flanking groups of clergy and militia at the *voracious* doors.

From the God's Hill hold-up to the ugly slaying of Hotspur, comic and historical climaxes are as big as you could wish; but this is the opposite of an energy show. The first to see of Douglas Campbell's Falstaff, he is slumped in gloom, anything but the life and soul of the party; Hal's announcement that "the land is burning" is a quiet statement of fact — urgent practicalities drive out heroics.

Out of this there develops a purposeful style that all but heals the division between the young actors and the old hands. Joseph Ziegler, an ineffectual Berowne, is in full command of Hotspur, while David Ferry, a Micky Rooney-like figure with insolent eyes and a wide, obstinate mouth, presents a mean, slumping Hal who really does pull himself up from the dregs.

John Neville reappears to more ample view as Shylock in a new main-house production of *The Merchant of Venice* by the young American director Mark Lamos. In an interesting programme note, Mr Lamos relates the play to the Shrovetide associations of its first performance in 1603 — in particular to the pre-Lenten paradox of penance and festivity. I doubt whether any spectator could have deduced this from the production itself, which opens (like this year's *Chichester* version) in the



Brian Bedford's powerfully memorable Tartuffe, with Domini Blythe's triumphant Elmire

smoky debris of an eighteenth-century Venetian carnival, and proceeds by slanting the action heavily in favour of the few.

My best experience at Stratford lay outside the Shakespearian repertory, in the revival of John Hirsch's production of *Tartuffe*. Hirsch, like Mr Lamos, contributes an interesting programme note, but in his case the analogy between Molière's *devors* and the world of Scientology and Born-Again Christians does relate directly to events on stage. From the sight of that disrupted household, with serried gorging servants and bullying in-laws, to the arrival of the brainwashed Orgon, any Californian cult-deprogrammer would have felt the need to offer his services.

Hirsch uses the verse translation of Richard Wilber, who excels in compressing thought and character into strict metre. The production is the latest proof of the English-speaking theatre's new-found capacity to play serious work in rhymed couplets. Pat Galloway's Lancashire Dorine, banging the foolish lovers' heads

together, Domini Blythe's Elmire, triumphantly contemplating her husband with his guru's hand up her skirt, not to mention Douglas Campbell's crazily businesslike Orgon (the best performance I have ever seen from this boozing performer) only gain in character and narrative drive from the dance of language.

Brian Bedford's performance as Tartuffe is one even to overshadow the memory of the RSC's Antony Sher a confidence trickster, inspiring full confidence with quiet humility, sitting twisting his hat in his hands as accusations break above his head as though they had nothing to do with him, and preserving his pious, regretful manner even when evicting his patron's family. He shows his inner nature only in a blood-chilling smile: once in private, finally to his victims as the militia are rushing him out of the door. "I like something cheerful", said the Chicago lady in the next seat. "I didn't like that 'Waiting for Turandot', but I like this."

Irving Wardle

Television

Terrorism that still startles

Though terrorism is commonplace, the thought of the Welsh being caught up in it still startles the mind. Paul Ferris's play *The Kristian*, on BBC2 on Saturday, was based on the bombing campaign in Wales in the late 1960s. Though the outcome could be well remembered, Richard Lewis's production, well-photographed, maintained its bite and tension for its 90 minutes.

Lloyd Thomas played John Jenkins, the aberrant army sergeant and part-time bands-

man with a head full of misleading Celtic voices, who was responsible for blowing up pipelines and unoccupied buildings. He made a fine, obsessive, cheerless job of him. Jenkins's luck broke the night before Prince Charles's investiture at Caernarvon in July 1969, when two of his associates blew themselves up with their own bomb. A few days later a child was seriously injured after finding and detonating an unexploded bomb. The conspiracy sprang leaks, and Jenkins played John Jenkins, the aberrant army sergeant and part-time bands-

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PIECE OF CAKE

Derek Robinson
author of GOSHAWK SQUADRON — runner-up for the 1971 Booker Prize.

An outstanding novelist's brilliantly researched portrait of the war in the air and the men who fought it.

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NOVAL LIFE PORT

Waiting for Lefty
Sir Richard Steele

The great American critic Harold Bloom wrote, admiringly late in life, that Clifford Odets was never a political playwright and that the yearning of his Depression characters for a better life was not essentially connected with his radicalism.

But this unique piece, first staged in 1935 and now restaging after three major Odets productions at a pregnant moment, is a passionate call for social action, grafted on to intimate scenes as sharply realized as any that he was to write in the next two or three years. How well the agitprop

and the realistic writing coexist is questionable. What is not in doubt is his gift for superbly direct dramatic speech. "We're at the bottom of the ocean", says the wife of the taxi-driver bringing home six or seven dollars a week. "Who's the man, you or me?... We're stalled like a flivver in the snow." And later: "The world's supposed to be all of us."

Robert Shaw's revival in this Hampstead pub theatre (up Haverstock Hill from Chalk Farm) achieves the passion one can hope for in fringe productions, channelled by a sense of style and period that few achieve.

The tension is between sizzlingly convincing dialogue and naive ideas as much as

between human reality and politics. "You'll get an A1 performance because I need the job", cries the actor. But performances like Shelly Thompson as the taxi-driver's wife, telling him to "get brass toes on your shoes and know where to kick", have the kind of guiness that tells no lies. And you may notice, among a cast without a weak link, Peter Barnes and Andy Lucas eye to eye over whether \$30 extra a month is worth a man's soul. Peter Carlisle as a dry old doctor whose will to fight survives his strength, and Nicholas McDonagh and Sharon Eckman clinching desperately in a dance that can only last one side of 78.

Anthony Masters

PUBLISHING

First of all...

Arthur Barker, the sports and down-market imprint of Weidenfeld & Nicolson, announce in their autumn list "the first biography of Neil Kinnock", subtitled "The Path to Leadership", by G. M. F. Drower, described as "a talented new author".

What then to make of "The Making of Neil Kinnock" by Robert Harris (an "acclaimed" author), coming from Faber & Faber two months later? The catalogue describes it as "the first authoritative biography of the Left's new leader". Maybe "the first definitive biography" of Mr Kinnock will be rushed out for publication before Christmas? *

Who wrote "Come fill up my cup, come fill up my can"? Sir Walter Scott, according to quite the dastiest book I have seen in many a day, *Lager Lovelies*. Published by the shrewd Richard Drew of Glasgow, it is the story of how Tennents developed the world's largest collection of beer-can advertising. It includes "unpublished pin-up pictures of the original Lager Lovelies and of Anna, Tennents' first can girl".

As an appendix, there is "the definitive catalogue of over one thousand cans — all can designs are illustrated in full colour". Foolish, I would say. This "history of the can" is a very classy paperback, at £2.95. That the copyright is credited not to the author but to the publishers and Tennents Caledonian Breweries Ltd explains all. *

The Royal Society of Literature is, if not exactly desperate for new members, keen to welcome them. As membership is limited to 300, it cannot be doing too well. Members need not be authors: a "genuine" interest in literature is sufficient. The 300 are entitled to attend ordinary meetings of the Society, and to receive each year a copy of that most boringly if hilariously named volume culled from lectures delivered annually by Fellows of the Society, *Essays by Divers Hands*.

George IV founded the RSL in 1823, its purpose being to encourage and support "all that is best" in English letters, and a catholic appreciation of literature. The current president is Sir Angus Wilson, whose predecessor was Lord Butler. The council of 14 eminent writers (chairman, C. M. Woodhouse) meets monthly. It elects Fellows, who tend to be authors following it up with a few comments on the way their editorial offices are conducted — e.g. nobody ever seems to be able to answer the telephone before 10.30am (and often not then), or in the (12.00-3.30pm) lunch hours, on Friday afternoons, Monday mornings, etc, etc. And when someone does answer as often as not they're bone ignorant, unhelpful or both. How could I add to that?

E. J. Craddock

Elder's driving passion in the pit.

Ozud is a short opera, and it makes sense to couple it with something entirely different: the *Mahagonny Songs* that Weill set as a sketch for his full-length collaboration with Brecht. Here again there are production difficulties, which Keith Hock goes a long way towards surmounting with his dangerous mix of circus and Wild West. The chief remaining obstacle is that this cabaret with 12-piece band was not made for a bare like the Coliseum: the music cannot cut very deep, despite Lionel Friend's stylish direction, and the singers have to make a big gesture where a wink should suffice. There is nothing here to compete with the power and authority of the Janáček.

Paul Griffiths

Opera

in the first act, the sudden mortal fall out of a window of two principals at the end of the second, and the presentation of strands from art and life that become knotted in the finale. For *Ozud* is an opera about the music of catastrophe at the close of the second act, and at the same time a virtuous demonstration of how not to compose anything that could be easily assimilated to the normal course of operatic entertainment.

One need not, though, have worried, David Pountney, as the best of his other productions, has found the place where *Ozud* can be made to work: largely upon the revolve, in a set of stark black and white designed by Stefanos Lazaridis and lit by Matthew Richardson, a photographic space centred on a grand piano and hung about with vast polythene drapes. The slow-moving revolve, seg-

But, if the problems in solving the work have been brilliantly solved, the problems of its subject-matter remain. Indeed, it is Mr Pountney's achievement to have sharpened them. Beyond the matter of art and life, the opera is shown as being about the inescapable, searing influence of the past on the present: hence, perhaps, the

desperation with which Janáček's obstinate lach on moments of time and repeat them incessantly. It is a work about Destiny, and I cannot think why the Coliseum have not given the English title to the opera, which is of course sung in translation.

Philip Langridge and Eileen Hannan, the stars of last year's Czech-language performance, have thus had to re-learn their parts, but both throw their voices with quite as much beauty, elegance and agility around the English words. Since one can now understand what he sings, Mr Langridge's performance seems as psychologically acute as it is musically fine, while Miss Hannan responds fully to her lyrical flights. All the other parts are skilfully executed: only the orchestra has yet to meet entirely Mark

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THE TIMES
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No.	Company	Year price of share
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1	Hawthorn	150
2	Pergamon Ind	150
3	Hawley	150
4	Kelley Ind	150
5	Grippers	150
6	Brake House	150
7	Harris (Philip)	150
8	Hall (M)	150
9	Pitman	150
10	Editor	150
DRAPERY AND STORES		
11	Fine Art Dev	150
12	MFI	150
13	Elys (Wimbledon)	150
14	Carreras 'A'	150
15	Br Home Stores	150
16	Grattan	150
17	Ward White	150
18	Home Charm	150
19	Owen Owen	150
20	Burton	150
MOTORS AND AIRCRAFT		
21	ERF	150
22	Dover	150
23	Jesus	150
24	Bennell (CT)	150
25	Kennedy Motor	150
26	Davis (Geffey)	150
27	Great Lotus	150
28	Airline Motor	150
29	Plumtree (GB)	150
30	Harris (Charles)	150
FOODS		
31	Costa (Gloves)	150
32	Brooks Bond	150
33	Barr (AG)	150
34	Uld Biscuits	150
35	AB Food	150
36	Flock Lovell	150
37	Hillards	150
38	Assoc Fisheries	150
39	Morrison (Wh)	150
40	Nile Foods	150

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BRITISH FUNDS

Stock exchange	Price	Chg on Friday	Int dividend	Gross dividend
Stock	Stock	Stock	Stock	Stock
Stock	Stock	Stock	Stock	Stock

SHORTS						
19778	Tron C	150	1800	100%	14.74	10.72
19780	Tron C	150	1800	100%	11.92	10.64
19781	Tron C	150	1800	100%	11.45	11.07
19782	Tron C	150	1800	100%	9.94	11.16
19783	Tron C	150	1800	100%	11.88	11.32
19784	Tron C	150	1800	100%	11.88	11.32
19785	Tron C	150	1800	100%	10.88	11.49
19786	Tron C	150	1800	100%	10.88	11.49
19787	Tron C	150	1800	100%	9.92	11.52
19788	Tron C	150	1800	100%	9.92	11.52
19789	Tron C	150	1800	100%	9.92	11.52
19790	Tron C	150	1800	100%	9.92	11.52
19791	Tron C	150	1800	100%	10.88	11.49
19792	Tron C	150	1800	100%	10.88	11.49
19793	Tron C	150	1800	100%	10.88	11.49
19794	Tron C	150	1800	100%	10.88	11.49
19795	Tron C	150	1800	100%	10.88	11.49
19796	Tron C	150	1800	100%	10.88	11.49
19797	Tron C	150	1800	100%	10.88	11.49
19798	Tron C	150	1800	100%	10.88	11.49
19799	Tron C	150	1800	100%	10.88	11.49
19800	Tron C	150	1800	100%	10.88	11.49
19801	Tron C	150	1800	100%	10.88	11.49
19802	Tron C	150	1800	100%	10.88	11.49
19803	Tron C	150	1800	100%	10.88	11.49
19804	Tron C	150	1800	100%	10.88	11.49
19805	Tron C	150	1800	100%	10.88	11.49
19806	Tron C	150	1800	100%	10.88	11.49
19807	Tron C	150	1800	100%	10.88	11.49
19808	Tron C	150	1800	100%	10.88	11.49
19809	Tron C	150	1800	100%	10.88	11.49
19810	Tron C	150	1800	100%	10.88	11.49
19811	Tron C	150	1800	100%	10.88	11.49
19812	Tron C	150	1800	100%	10.88	11.49
19813	Tron C	150	1800	100%	10.88	11.49
19814	Tron C	150	1800	100%	10.88	11.49
19815	Tron C	150	1800	100%	10.88	11.49
19816	Tron C	150	1800	100%	10.88	11.49
19817	Tron C	150	1800	100%	10.88	11.49
19818	Tron C	150	1800	100%	10.88	11.49
19819	Tron C	150	1800	100%	10.88	11.49
19820	Tron C	150	1800	100%	10.88	11.49
19821	Tron C	150	1800	100%	10.88	11.49
19822	Tron C	150	1800	100%	10.88	11.49
19823	Tron C	150	1800	100%	10.88	11.49
19824	Tron C	150	1800	100%	10.88	11.49
19825	Tron C	150	1800	100%	10.88	11.49
19826	Tron C	150	1800	100%	10.88	11.49
19827	Tron C	150	1800	100%	10.88	11.49
19828	Tron C	150	1800	100%	10.88	11.49
19829	Tron C	150	1800	100%	10.88	11.49
19830	Tron C	150	1800	100%	10.88	11.49
19831	Tron C	150	1800	100%	10.88	11.49
19832	Tron C	150	1800	100%	10.88	11.49
19833	Tron C	150	1800	100%	10.88	11.49
19834	Tron C	150	1800	100%	10.88	11.49
19835	Tron C	150	1800	100%	10.88	11.49
19836	Tron C	150	1800	100%	10.88	11.49
19837	Tron C	150	1800	100%	10.88	11.49
19838	Tron C	150	1800	100%	10.88	11.49
19839	Tron C	150	1800	100%	10.88	11.49
19840	Tron C	150	1800	100%	10.88	11.49
19841	Tron C	150	1800	100%	10.88	11.49
19842	Tron C	150	1800	100%	10.88	11.49
19843	Tron C	150	1800	100%	10.88	11.49
19844	Tron C	150	1800	100%	10.88	11.49
19845	Tron C	150	1800	100%	10.88	11.49
19846	Tron C	150	1800	100%	10.88	11.49
19847	Tron C	150	1800	100%	10.88	11.49
19848	Tron C	150	1800	100%	10.88	11.49
19849	Tron C	150				

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FINANCE AND INDUSTRY
Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Bringing enterprise to coal industry

It may not seem tactful for the Adam Smith Institute to come out with plans for dismemberment of the National Coal Board and its area-by-area privatization on the Stock Exchange when most interested parties – and most urgently the TUC general council – were prepared to mouth any soothing and impractical form of words to orchestrate the restarting of talks between the Coal Board and the National Union of Mineworkers yesterday.

It is not the function of ideological pressure groups to be tactful. Indeed, by eschewing the blandness of the moment these fringe champions of the free market have provided a well-timed reminder of what the dispute was really about and of three consequences more important in the long run than the immediate talks.

• The strike has highlighted how the artificially created identity of the coal market with the Coal Board and the State has both provoked political disputes and allowed an industry that could finance itself to require £1 billion a year from taxpayers indefinitely.

• The budgetary cost of the stoppage which will be felt with full force only once the strike is over, will force the Government to rethink its financial policy towards coal.

• Ministers will therefore need to be wary of being party to any settlement that commits them to maintaining the structure of the coal industry in its present form.

Tough conditions

The Coal Board is more than the State owner of coal mines. It controls opencast mining operations which last year made £200m profit, producing 12 per cent of the nation's coal output, in contrast to £600m losses on deep mining. It also acts as the licensing authority for permitted small private deep mines and small private opencast operations. As the Adam Smith Institute report on energy policy points out, these have been held back to protect the Coal Board's own more costly deep mines output in tough market conditions.

This triple role, with the effective control of imports and manipulation of the electricity monopoly at the cost of high energy prices, laid the ground for the coal industry to develop as that outpost of Eastern Block economics uncovered in the Monopolies and Mergers Commission's investigation two years ago. Global plans and managers' budgets started with physical output norms rather than economics.

This set-up has encouraged successive governments to saddle the Coal Board with the cost of subsidence and environmental damage occurred long ago and the problems of mining communities stranded with uneconomic pits – legacies that are rightly the responsibility of the community as a whole, rather than a competitive energy producer.

Such artificial curbs on the competition, more than any ideological ambitions of Mr Arthur Scargill, have also politicized the NUM. As those socialist miners who once resisted the campaign for nationalization feared, any strike is a conflict with the State.

Moreover, concentration of this strategic commodity in the hands of the State has made its supply less secure than it would be in a free market. For instance, coal, still being produced at opencast sites by members of the Transport and General Workers' Union, employed by companies contracted to the NCB Opencast Executive, is being piled up immobile on site but paid for by the taxpayer.

Finally, this structure spawned the Plan for Coal. Whatever the arguments about who is breaching the provisions of the compact over productivity and pit closures, the fatal flaw of such a plan can be seen in its underlying assumption that the British energy consumption would be 100,000 tonnes coal equivalent more in 1985 than now seems likely.

Even Mr Ian MacGregor has to some extent fallen in with this language with his talk of correcting over-production. From the taxpayers' point of view, the mild acceleration of closures that set off the strike was a matter of cost, not quantity.

Nearly half of output had been profitable, two-fifths loss-making within a range that made it worth nursing for better

markets, improved technology and productivity to make it viable. But roughly one-tenth was so irretrievably loss-making that it accounted for most of the losses.

When the strike ends, the Government will be faced with a different situation. On the Coal Board's offered formula, it appears closures will at least temporarily be slowed. Deterioration of faces would dictate an acceleration, if they are not to absorb more taxes. The need for extra maintenance and investment to restore other faces will also have pushed many marginal pits into the thoroughly uneconomic category.

Unless miners' wage levels are penalized stocks are not rebuilt, or investment in new low-cost mines and new technology is delayed, the Coal Board will absorb even more public money over the next couple of years than last year's £1.3 billion. One way out of this is to change the structure of the industry to ease the burden on the Exchequer.

The Adam Smith Institute offers a sensible framework for restructuring. The production and regulating functions of the Coal Board should be split and the freehold of coal reserves vested in a new National Coal Trust, which would be responsible for licensing public or private operators, possibly for a royalty.

The report suggests private opencast operators should immediately be licensed for larger deposits as recommended by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission. But this split would also enable rapid privatization by sale of the Coal Board's opencast operations, where most workers, apart from administrative and technical staff, are already employed by private companies. The Treasury, through the Trust, would then take on its responsibility for aiding mining communities hit by pit closures.

The second stage raised by the institute would be to license new mine developments such as Astfordby to private groups. This would both raise cash and cut the investment bills – £400m for Astfordby alone. But it would destroy the Coal Board's proper plans to offer continuity of employment by transferring men from old to new pits and add to eventual redundancy costs.

Long memories

The third stage of the institute's competition plan, to privatize areas as they become 'profitable, or with tapering subsidies', needs rethinking in more imaginative terms. Miners have long memories of suffering under the private coal owners, especially in times of poor markets and closures. The special solidarity of separation underground and in the mining communities may have sharpened feelings, but the causes are real enough.

Even with minority worker shareholding, conventional privatization would everywhere be seen as an attack, not progress, destroying the benefits brought to other businesses. And areas where miners are still working, such as north Nottinghamshire and the south Midlands (excluding Kent), would be prime candidates – an irony for Mr Scargill.

The independence of mines in these areas and the hostilities within the NUM could, on the other hand, make them a test-bed for full worker ownership in coal. This is surely the right way to bring that combination of competitive realism and an end to management-worker confrontation that neither conventional capitalism nor state monopoly have won.

The NUM's present addiction to the socialism of conflict has so far ruled it out. Now it may be practical. Legal structures are available. Finance for purchase could be aided by the pari-transfer of pension funds, though that carries risk. And the ability to secure loans on tonnage terms would facilitate investment on an area scale.

Such a scheme, with opencast privatization, could bring 40 per cent of coal output out of the state sector, and foster the spirit of enterprise more fundamentally than a few cut-price shares for telephone subscribers. The Government should certainly offer it to the miners of Nottinghamshire.

Graham Searjeant
Financial Editor

STOCK EXCHANGES

Change on week
FT-SE 100 Index: 1099.3 down 4.8
FT Index: 851.7 down 2.0
FT GIfts: 79.49 down 0.26
FT All Share: 518.58 down 1.08
Bargains: 19.920
Datstream USM Leaders
Index: 102.55 up 0.51
New York: Dow Jones Industrial
Average: 1207.35 down 10.26
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index
10,500.7 down 88.50
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index
440.55 up 13.77
Amsterdam: 166.0 up 1.60
Sydney: ASX Index: 724.8 down 8.5
Frankfurt: Commerzbank Index
594.9 up 3.0

CURRENCIES

LONDON
Change on week:
Sterling: £1.755 down 33.5p
Index: 77.8 down 0.5
DM 3.805 up 0.025
FF 11.6550 up 0.0775
Yen 131.50 down 2.5
Dollar: Index 138.4 up 2.9
DM 2.9820 up 0.096
NEW YORK
Sterling: £1.2710
DM 2.9530
INTERNATIONAL
ECU 21.50181-
DM 20.705820

US chain plans European expansion

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Marriott, one of the top 10 international hotel chains, is planning a big European expansion. Britain is the prime target with hotels likely to be established in London and the provinces.

Marriott, based in Washington D.C., wants to build on its 'foothold' in Britain, the former Europe Hotel, just off Grosvenor Square in Mayfair. The Europa bought from Grand Metropole for about £14m and is being refurbished at a cost of up to £7.5m.

Marriott will end up with a top-class hotel for less than £50,000 a bedroom. Compared with new building costs of more than £100,000 a bedroom and the £140,000 a room paid when the Dorchester changed hands.

Marriott wants another central London hotel, bigger than the Grosvenor Square Marriott, which would mean buying an existing property. Other plans

Reagan likely to agree further curbs on steel imports

From Bailey Morris, Washington

President Reagan is poised to impose restrictions on steel imports from Europe and the Third World, according to informed sources in Washington.

In a move bound to worsen relations with its main trading partners, observers say President Reagan will decide by a September 24 deadline to limit steel imports to 15 per cent of the American market.

High-pressure lobbying is likely this week as White House officials meet behind closed doors to the Administrations' response to the US steel industry's unprecedented demands for protection.

Later last week, President Reagan resisted political pressure from the US copper industry by rejecting its demands for top quotas or tariffs on exports from the heavily-

indebted copper producing countries of Chile, Zaire, free trade.

The Chinese claim that new United States 'country of origin' regulations on imported textiles, effective from Friday or in some cases deferred until October 31, threaten more than 100,000 Chinese jobs and violate Sino-US and international trade pacts.

The community has made clear to Reagan Administration officials that any additional restraints on European imports, which are already subject to a restrictive quota agreement, would invite retaliation and worsen diplomatic relations.

There has already been an outcry over new US curbs on textile imports.

China has severely criticized the new rules. The Communist Party newspaper, *China People's Daily*, accused Washington of adopting 'harsh and discriminatory' trade measures

in response to the new rules.

Last week, officials of the

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade urged the US Administration to roll back the textile curbs.

The European Community, Japan, Canada and Third World countries criticized the United States for the policy which was 'adopted under pressure from the domestic textile industry.'

In response to the criticism, American officials agreed to review the new policy to tighten country of origin labelling and launch investigations into the export practice of 13 nations.

The United States has been criticized strongly by both the developed and developing nations for adopting protectionist policies which violate its commitment at the London economic summit of Western nations and to Gatt.

'Imps stake for Hanson'

Speculation is growing over the future of Imperial Group. Unconfirmed weekend reports suggested that Hanson Trust has built up a stake of more than 15 million shares, or 2 per cent of the total, in the group. There are also suggestions in the City that the group will soon be disposed of and restaurant offshoot,

Imperial Group was widely criticized for paying too much when it bought Howard Johnson in June 1980 for \$680m (£280m at the exchange rate then). But the decline in the value of the pound against the dollar since means that it can now sell Howard Johnson at well below purchase price without showing a loss on the deal.

BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY – Interims: Bridgewater Estates, Richard Clay, Dossett, Low and Bonar, Micro Oil Services, Rockware, Systems Reliability, Talbot, Finals: Murray Ventures, Old Price.

TOMORROW – Internals: British Aerospace, Connex, Estates Agents, Falcon Resources, SWF, Farmer, Hartson, Group, Home Charm Group, I and J Hyman, Johnson and Jorgenson, Packaging, London Park Hotels, LMS Howard-Sparks, Campbell-Ewald, Microvitec, Phoenix Assurance, Savills and Prospero Gold Fund.

Wednesday – Internals: Alcrawe Holdings, London Merchant Securities, Zaffers.

WEDNESDAY – Internals: Aurora, Blockleys, BTR, Costain, Dares Estates, Exponent Metal, James Fisher, J Hewitt (Fenton) Legal and General, London United Investments, Petronal, H & J Clark, United Biscuits, VG Instruments, Finalis, Collier Haver, Robert M Douglas, London Shop Properties, Rust, Russell Brothers (Padiham), Shearbank, Property Trust, Sitar, Staffsbridge, Potton, United Real Property Trust.

THURSDAY – Internals: Apparatus Group, Associated British Ports, Bimrose, Bostock, Biddle Holdings, Boddings, Bowater, British Mohar Holdings, Brown Bovis, Kent, Burnham Oil, Delta Group, European Ferries, Hesketh International, Highcroft, Investment Trust, Nationwide Leisure, Owners Abroad Group, Prudential Corporation, Reuters Holdings, Royal Dutch Petroleum, Shell Transport and Trading, Shama Ware, Tinetrot, Turner and Newall, Westport Investment Trust, Wolstenholme.

Friday – Internals: Coronation Syndicate, General Mining Union Corporation, John Keen, Kwart, Television West, Westerham United Colours, John Walker.

FRIDAY – Internals: Barro Industries, Bredon, Cloud Hill, Lime Works, Horace Corp, Early's of Whitney, Macalan-Blent, Morgan Crucible, GW Sparrow, Woodhouse and Rixson, Finals: Bristol Channel Ship Repairs, Don Brothers Brist, Harmony Gold Mining (AMG).

Record first half at Laird

By Jeremy Warner

Laird Group yesterday reported record profits for the first half year. On sales up from £143.3m to £153m, its pretax profits rose from £9.5m to £10.9m despite a severe fall in the contribution of Metro-Cammell, the group's big Birmingham-based rolling stock manufacturer.

Profits were also adversely affected by the German metal workers' strike which meant that the group's German subsidiary was throughout most of June and caused a drop of about 15 per cent in the contribution of the motor components division to group profits.

However, these factors were more than offset by a good improvement in the engineering group's other two main divisions: specialist engineering and service industries.

Specialist engineering was helped by loss elimination at both New York Twist Drill Corporation which makes cutting tools, and Burnley Engineering Products. New York Twist broke even after losing

more than £1m in the corresponding period of last year and Burnley, which makes precision components, swung from losses of £500,000 to healthy profits.

Metro-Cammell has been hit by a severe decline in orders. It has been trimming back its workforce for several years and recently announced another big round of redundancies after failing to win a £200m rolling stock contract in Singapore and a £22m British Rail order for diesel multiple units.

The group has a strong balance sheet and is on the lookout for acquisitions. Sir Ian Morrow, the chairman, has appointed a special corporate researcher to seek out acquisition opportunities.

An interim dividend of 2.3p against 2.2p last time is being recommended.

Lotus share sale expected

By Ian Griffiths

Shareholdings in Group Lotus are set for another shake-up after moves by the family of Mr Colin Chapman, the car company's founder, who died in 1982, to reduce its 19 per cent stake in the business.

The proposed disposals have been discussed by the Lotus board and Mr David Wickins, the chairman, has been given the authority to oversee the sale. No formal decision has yet been taken but the most likely purchaser will be Mr Wickins' British Car Auction Group or

Midepsa, the investment company which is part owned by BCA and Mr Michael Ashcroft's Hawley Group.

Mr Chapman's widow owns 4 per cent of Group Lotus and a further 15 per cent is held in trust for the family. The trustees want to reduce their holding to provide a better balance for the trust's portfolio. Mrs Chapman is understood to have considered selling her stake.

BCA already has a 25 per cent stake in Group Lotus and Midepsa a 14 per cent holding.



PEARSON

P L Publishing Information and Entertainment	Fairey Engineering	Lazard Merchant Banking	Royal Doulton Fine China	Midhurst Oil and Oil Services
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Earnings advance in first half of 1984

Group Results for the half year to 30 June 1984

£000 (unaudited)	1984 Half year	1983 Half year	1983 Full year
Turnover (excluding banking and investment income)	381,906	332,844	730,366
Profit before interest	41,745	33,704	88,482
Profit before taxation	37,343	27,197	77,353
Profit after taxation and minority interests	19,235	14,593	41,942
Earnings per ordinary share	20.6p	15.7p	45.1

Practice earns Brand European Open prize

By Mitchell Platts

Gordon Brand junior emphasized his enormous potential once again by dominating the final round of the European Open, sponsored by Panasonic, in blustery conditions at Sunningdale yesterday. His score of 64, following a superb outward nine of 29 which catapulted him clear of a cluster of challengers, including Severiano Ballesteros, gave him his second success in four weeks and a first prize of £25,000.

Brand started out three strokes in arrears of the third round leaders, Howard Clark and Ballesteros. When it was over, however, he had three strokes to spare from Ballesteros (70) and the Australian, Neal Ratcliffe, who had a fine 65. Brand's winning aggregate of 270 was 10 under par for the Old course. Richard Boxall, a former England international, enjoyed his best finish as a professional by compiling 67 to share fourth place with Clark (71) on 274.

The strength of the wind should have suited Ballesteros. Indeed, he started with two birdies in his first three holes. That looked an ominous sign, but Brand, was already elbowing himself into contention. In truth, he initially owed much to his putter, although, as the round unfolded, he duly showed his courage by keeping his score intact in spite of the heightening pressure.

Brand moved out of the pack by starting with five successive birdies. That put him five under for the round, nine under for the tournament, and level with Ballesteros. He holed from 18ft for an eagle at the first and from 20ft for a birdie at the next. Then he drove the green at the third (296 yds) and took two putts. A solid par at the short fourth was followed by the stroke which surely filled him with the knowledge that this would be his day.

His drive at the fifth was fortunate not to finish in a fairway bunker. The approach, with a six-iron, was pulled to the left and the ball finished in a bunker. But from 25 yards he chipped in. Lucky, perhaps, but as Gary Player has persistently claimed, professional golfers make their own luck. Brand, who won the Celtic International at Galway four weeks ago, has learned the need to keep his game in tune.

In 1982, his first season as a professional, Brand won the Coral Classic and the Bob Hope British Classic. Last season was an anti-climax, although his progress was hindered by his own complacency. This season, Brand has put in his fair share of hours on the practice ground and the rewards for such diligence are evident.

After dropping a shot at the sixth, where he cut his drive into trees, Brand replied in superb style with birdies at the eighth, where he holed from 12ft, and ninth, where he made an 18ft putt. Out in 29, compared with the 34 of Ballesteros, he was now leading by two.



Another birdie putt drops for Brand during his 64 yesterday (Photograph: Chris Cole).

By that time Clark had vanished from the scene and the only possibility of intervention came from Boxall, out in 31, and Ratcliffe, who followed a first nine of 34 with two birdies and an eagle in his next five holes.

Brand, however, kept his head. He took single putts at the

FINAL SUNNINGDALE SCORES

276: Baker-Finch (Aus) 70, 71, 73, 70, M
275: N. Radcliffe (Aus) 67, 74, 67, 65; S
Ballesteros (Sp) 68, 69, 70, B
274: R. Boxall 71, 69, 67, 71; Clark 66, 55, 72
273: D. M. Gilligan 70, 71, 73, 73; C. Mason 67, 69
272: G. Brand 70, 71, 74; I. W. Whisman 70, 73, 70
271: D. A. Russell 71, 73, 73, 73; D. Cooper 69, 67, 77, 73
270: R. Chapman 71, 73, 73, 73; D. Smith 67, 69, 71, 73
269: R. Clark (NZ) 73, 67, 70, 68; M. Pheifer 68, 69, 72
268: E. Dancy 71, 70, 68, 72; C. Deloy 74, 70, 68, 69
267: T. Johnstone (Zimb) 73, 67, 68, 71; B. Clark 71, 68, 69, 72; S. Tormace 73, 70, 65, 71
266: M. Thomas 71, 71, 70, 69; N. Jones 73, 71, 70, 72
265: W. Humphreys 73, 64, 75, 65; I. Morris 71, 69, 72, 73; J. M. Smith 70, 71, 73, 70
264: G. D. Gilligan 70, 71, 73, 70; D. Cooper 69, 67, 71, 73
263: G. Garrido (Sp) 68, 74, 75, 73; D. Russell 70, 73, 73, 73; G. Gonzalez (Sp) 70, 74, 72, 74
262: R. Lewis 70, 71, 74, 75; B. Bishop 73, 71, 71, 75
261: D. Jagger 69, 73, 71, 71; A. Lyle 72, 68, 69, 72
260: B. Barnes 71, 71, 71, 71; A. Russell (US) 69, 68, 72, 73; J. M. Smith 70, 71, 72, 73
259: P. Hamblett (M) 70, 73, 73, 73; M. Pearson 70, 71, 73, 73
258: N. Webber 74, 70, 75, 75
257: E. Murray 69, 73, 71, 70; H. Belotti (SA) 72, 71, 68, 71; B. Langer (NG) 65, 70, 71, 73

RUGBY LEAGUE

Welcome Mansfield

By Keith Macklin

Nottingham welcomed a new professional sport at Mansfield yesterday with a 2,051 crowd, well up to expectations, and an exuberant standing ovation at the end as the Marksmen won 15-0 against a disappointing Wakefield Trinity side.

Mansfield played some splendid attacking rugby as they convincingly won their second consecutive League game. The main highlights came from the Field Mill ground. The Marksmen moved the ball well and produced three excellent tries from Kellef, Sanderlin and Nicholson, with a goal from Page and a dropped goal from Sanderson.

In South Wales, Bridgend got off to a disappointing start in a 16-3 victory by Swinton, but then recovered from the fact that Swinton look likely to be front-runners in this season's promotion campaign.

Fulham returned to action under new management by winning 13-4 at Sheffield, thereby halting temporarily at least, the progress of yet another new club.

BOARDSAILING

Too much wind in their sails

John Nicholls

Strong gusts and torrential rain played havoc with the second day of the European boardsailing championships, sponsored by Captain Morgan Rum, at Weymouth yesterday. Only the lightweight class had a satisfactory race, in the best of the weather after a three-hour wait for the wind to diminish.

The heavyweights and women, however, but instead of improving, the weather worsened. The events had to be shortened. Many competitors seemed confused by what was going on, complaining that flag signals were unclear, and finishing procedure incorrect.

French domination of the lightweight division was almost total.

SECOND RACE (Lightweights (French unless stated), 1: R. Nagy (Hung) 41, 30, 29, 28; 2: G. Fréchette (Can) 41, 32, 29, 28; 3: D. B. Léveillé (Can) 41, 30, 29, 28; 4: D. H. Bouchard (Can) 41, 30, 29, 28; 5: P. Poulin (Can) 41, 30, 29, 28; 6: J. Léveillé (Can) 41, 30, 29, 28; 7: J. Léveillé (Can) 41, 30, 29, 28; 8: J. Léveillé (Can) 41, 30, 29, 28; 9: J. Léveillé (Can) 41, 30, 29, 28; 10: J. Léveillé (Can) 41, 30, 29, 28; 11: D. Léveillé (Can) 41, 30, 29, 28; 12: J. Léveillé (Can) 41, 30, 29, 28; 13: J. Léveillé (Can) 41, 30, 29, 28; 14: J. Léveillé (Can) 41, 30, 29, 28; 15: J. Léveillé (Can) 41, 30, 29, 28; 16: J. Léveillé (Can) 41, 30, 29, 28; 17: J. Léveillé (Can) 41, 30, 29, 28; 18: J. Léveillé (Can) 41, 30, 29, 28; 19: J. Léveillé (Can) 41, 30, 29, 28; 20: J. Léveillé (Can) 41, 30, 29, 28; 21: J. Léveillé (Can) 41, 30, 29, 28; 22: J. Léveillé (Can) 41, 30, 29, 28; 23: J. Léveillé (Can) 41, 30, 29, 28; 24: J. Léveillé (Can) 41, 30, 29, 28; 25: J. Léveillé (Can) 41, 30, 29, 28; 26: J. 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Léveillé (Can) 41, 30, 29, 28; 15

MOTOR RACING: BLOWN ENGINE FORCES PROST OUT OF ITALIAN GRAND PRIX



Racing to success: Lauda on his way to victory at Monza

Lucky Lauda tightens grip on title

From John Blumsden, Monza

Niki Lauda moved an important step closer to his third world championship yesterday when he won the Italian Grand Prix after his McLaren team colleague Alain Prost - the only other challenger for the title - retired with a blown engine. Lauda now holds a margin of 10½ points over Prost with two races remaining, and a good result on the new Nurburgring in four weeks' time could enable him to achieve his objective of entering the final race in Portugal with the crown already in safe custody.

Yesterday's result was far more than he could reasonably have hoped for 24 hours earlier. During a practice session he displaced a bone in his back through movement in the cockpit and returned to the pits in excruciating pain. Excellent work by his masseur, Willi Dungl, helped to relieve the problem and he drove the race tightly bandaged and with special padding added to his moulded seat to prevent any possibility of sideways movement. When you win it never hurts quite as much.

It was a gruelling race for several other drivers as well, and only seven of the 25 who lined up for the start were still running at the end. Manfred Winkelhock was a last-minute withdrawal because of gear-linkage problems on his ATS.

Nelson Piquet, who had put his Brabham-BMW on pole position, led for the first 15 laps before his engine expired, whereupon Patrick Tambay, who had been given the job of "hare" by the Renault team and was running his engine with high boost, took over the race leadership. Teo Fabi, in the second Brabham, made Tambay fight all the way to retain his lead, but on lap 40 Fabi took to third behind Lauda and four laps later his engine also gave up the fight. Almost simultaneously Lauda applied pressure on Tambay, who had been having increasing trouble pressing his accelerator, came to a halt when the linkage broke. Earlier Derek Warwick had been forced to abandon his Renault at the trackside as its engine began to fail.

Ferrari, who suffered ignition problems on both of their latest cars, switched René Arnoux and Michele Alboreto back to the car and slower models and began the race with slim hopes. But although Arnoux aban-

doned with transmission trouble, Alboreto came through strongly to become the only other driver on the same lap as Lauda at the finish.

Riccardo Patrese's third place was the best result this season for Alfa Romeo, but Eddie Cheever's car came to rest shortly before the finish - another victim of engine trouble.

Stefan Johansson, the Toleman team's new recruit, worried them considerably when he misjudged his start and took off 50 yards behind the field, but afterwards he drove a magical race and would have finished third had he not been forced to make a pit stop with a seizing drive shaft joint. He was told to carry and drive slowly and the boy worked - the joint seized completely as he crossed the line in fourth place. The rash of retirements among the leading contenders enabled Jo Gartner to claim fifth place with his Osella-Alfa Romeo, the sixth place went to Gerhard Berger in the second ATS which throughout the weekend had been better prepared than Winkelhock's supposedly number one car.

Keke Rosberg and Jacques Laffite retired early on with a

repeat of the piston problems their Honda engines had suffered in practice, while Nigel Mansell's Lotus ended up in the sand after the car swopped ends as he braked for one of the chicanes.

It has been said by McLaren for some time that luck will decide the world championships this year. Both their drivers ran short of it on race morning when their engines proved suspect. Lauda's was changed, while Prost took the team's only spare car with another fresh engine. This time the luck was with him.

ITALIAN GRAND PRIX: 1. N Lauda (Austri), McLaren TAG, 51 laps, 1hr 20min 29.05sec; 2. A. Prost (F), Williams FW08C, 49 laps; 3. R Patrese (Ital), Alfa Romeo, 48 laps; 4. S. Johansson (Swe), Toleman TG01, 47 laps; 5. Gartner (Austri) Osella-Alfa Romeo, 45 laps; 6. Berger (Austri) ATS-BMW, 49 laps; 7. G. Berger (Austri) ATS-BMW, 48 laps; 8. D. Warwick (Eng), Williams FW08C, 47 laps (retired); 9. H. Rothering (Eng), Spirit-Hart, 48 laps.

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS: Drivers: 1. Lauda (Austri), McLaren TAG, 2. Prost (F), Williams FW08C, 3. Patrese (Ital), Alfa Romeo, 4. Johansson (Swe), Toleman TG01, 5. Gartner (Austri) Osella-Alfa Romeo, 6. Berger (Austri) ATS-BMW, 32.6; Williams-Honda, 7. Toleman-Hart, 11.5; A. Arnoux (F), Ligier (F), 8. Arrows-Ford, 9. Williams-Honda, 10. Ligier-Hart, 2.12; ATS-BMW, 1.5.

ATHLETICS

Cram runs from one storm into another

By Pat Butcher

Steve Cram flew in the face of a gale force wind yesterday, beating John Walker in the mile in the Jarrow meeting to himself organized to win his last domestic track race of the season in 3min 57.7sec.

Cram leaves for a short tour of the Far East with a British team this morning, hoping that his success will provide a successful buffer to the all wind that has been blowing in his face throughout most of this season.

Injuries marred his Olympic preparation and then there has been the public argument with Dave Bedford, one of the International Athletes' Club organizers of last Friday's Coca Cola meeting in which Cram was pressured into racing Said Aouita of Morocco, who won the mile after Cram fell on the final lap.

Cram had wanted to run an 800 metres as a prelude to Jarrow, but he was asked to switch events by Bedford, who obviously believed that the end-of-season meeting involving track athletes would lack luster for the capacity crowd. Cram said that if he had been consulted directly he would probably have agreed straight away, but that Bedford had contacted intermediaries, presumably Cram's agent.

HOCKEY

Hampshire's run ended

By Sydsey Friskin

Hampshire and Cheshire emerged from the counties tournament which ended at Southampton yesterday with a 2-1 win, Cheshire having won three matches. At the end of the day, it was announced that Chris Kirkham was to be the new captain of Hampshire.

Hampshire had a lean season in the last county championship, when they lost to both Surrey and Middlesex and just managed to beat Oxfordshire in the Southern Division. This year, they have concentrated on young players, notably Leech and d'Mello.

Hampshire's chances of coming through yesterday with a 100 per cent record were ruined when they lost 3-2 to Cheshire. Cheshire went 3-0 ahead early in the second half from a short corner converted by Peters, but Hampshire reduced the lead soon afterwards.

POLO

Five goals by Cudmore

By John Watson

In a league C match for the European Academic Tournament, Mr and Mrs Simon Tomlinson of Los Locos defeated Windsor Park 9-4 at Smith's Lawn, Windsor, yesterday.

The home team's handicap aggregated 15, in contrast to Los Locos' 12. But Los Locos proved considerably stronger in terms of cohesion. The Tomlinsons have found a powerful back in the 26-year-old Australian, Bob Cudmore, who scored five goals for them and is clearly under-handicapped at three. Their No 1, Chris Courage, who rides useful ponies of his own, also looks under-handicapped.

Windsor Park were leading 3-2 by the end of the second chukka, but declined the second duet of the afternoon, a league C match

between the Horswells' team, Sidmore and Los Andes, who put together by the Chilean player, Ricardo Massa, resulted in a 3-3 draw, but in the handicap section of the tournament Los Andes won.

Goals from each of the Horswells' brothers kept Sidmore ahead until the last chukka. However, Los Andes' formidable Colombian forward, Antonio Galvan, found the Sidmore flags twice from 60-yard penalty shots and once from a beautiful dribble from the open.

LOS LOCOS: 1, C Courage (1); 2, S Tomlinson (4); 3, C Tomlinson (4); back, R Cudmore (3); LOS WINDSOR PARK: 1, C Courage (1); 2, S Tomlinson (4); 3, R Cudmore (3); 4, B Cudmore (3); 5, R Massa (2); 6, Los Locos (3); 7, S Tomlinson (3); 8, R Cudmore (3); 9, R Massa (2); 10, Los Andes (3); 11, Los Andes (3); 12, S Tomlinson (3); 13, R Cudmore (3); 14, R Massa (2); 15, Los Andes (3); 16, Los Andes (3); 17, Odd Job (P Merton); 18, Peter.

EQUESTRIANISM

Crowning glory for Miss Holgate

By Jenny MacArthur

Colonel Regine Purbrick had given her a "dressing down" following her poor performance at the Locko Horse Trials last month. Col Purbrick commands the 17th/21st Lancers in West Germany. Locko Horse Trials happened to be televised to the British forces out there.

In Mrs Holgate's words: "He watched my disastrous performance and rang me up in England to say if I couldn't do better than that, that I'd be better off not competing in the show jumping. I was told to go to Germany to be the Colonel's wife." It was evidently quite a threat judging from the fine manner in which she flew round both the cross-country and the show-jumping.

Her clear round in the latter put the pressure on the top three riders who could not afford to have a fence down. First came the popular Mrs Clarke, one of the champions of the sport who deserves a medal for the sheer effort expended up trying to get round the cross-country within the time - she gained 1.6 time penalties. She and Danville made no mistake in the show jumping but Miss Purbrick dropped from second to fifth place on her return. Miss Holgate then produced her nerves, racking but faultless round to secure the trophy.

Saturday's cross-country course had once again ridden less easily than expected 16 out of 62 starters were retired or eliminated.

Results: 1. Nigella Cap (V Holgate) 35.50; 2. J Purbrick (L) 36.00; 3. Mrs Clarke (D) 41.45; 4. Venture (B) (Orchard) 41.65; 5. Mrs Holgate (V) 42.10; 6. Mrs Gartland (F) 42.15; 7. Mrs Arnott (V) 42.15; 8. Mrs Purbrick (R) 42.15; 9. Mrs Holgate (V) 42.15; 10. Mrs Arnott (V) 42.15; 11. Mrs Purbrick (R) 42.15; 12. Mrs Arnott (V) 42.15; 13. Mrs Purbrick (R) 42.15.

11-13 Rear Admiral: 7-2 Forest Green, 5 Riverbank, 7-2 Burgham, Queen, Purbeck, 18-2

Loosemore, 14 Incot, 18 others.

YACHTING

French design outsmarts all her rivals

By Barry Pickthall

Comte de Flandre, the Philippe Brizard design skippered by French sailmaker Joe Seeten, won the 1984 European Sailing Cup in the Bay of Palma, Spain, last week.

West Germany's Scaramouche II, skippered by Duncan Peace, was second. The British boat, the 1983 European champion, was third.

Howard Sellers and his crew aboard the leading British boat, Hannah, who had been placed third in the overall standings for the start of this 130-mile race across the North Sea to Harwich and back, dropped to fifth overall after crossing the line ninth in this 100 points scoring final race. Pacifica, skippered by Duncan Peace, the only other British boat to start this final race, retired after running out of wind.

The victorious French crew and their lightweight design dominated this stormy 100-mile race through the North Sea to Harwich and back, winning each of the four races, often by such wide margins it was hard to believe they were in the same class as their rivals.

The most potent aspect of this design was its speed off the wind which proved to be 10 per cent faster than any other boat in the race.

RESULTS: Long off shore race: 1, Comte de Flandre (Soc) 2, Denevra (M) 3, Pinta (M) 4, Scaramouche II (W) 5, Hannah (W) 6, Pacifica (D) 7, Denevra (M) 8, Denevra (M) 9, Scaramouche II 10, Pinta (M) 11, Denevra (M) 12, Pinta (M) 13, Denevra (M) 14, Pinta (M) 15, Denevra (M) 16, Pinta (M) 17, Denevra (M) 18, Pinta (M) 19, Denevra (M) 20, Pinta (M) 21, Denevra (M) 22, Pinta (M) 23, Denevra (M) 24, Pinta (M) 25, Denevra (M) 26, Pinta (M) 27, Denevra (M) 28, Pinta (M) 29, Denevra (M) 30, Denevra (M) 31, Denevra (M) 32, Denevra (M) 33, Denevra (M) 34, Denevra (M) 35, Denevra (M) 36, Denevra (M) 37, Denevra (M) 38, Denevra (M) 39, Denevra (M) 40, Denevra (M) 41, Denevra (M) 42, Denevra (M) 43, Denevra (M) 44, Denevra (M) 45, Denevra (M) 46, Denevra (M) 47, Denevra (M) 48, Denevra (M) 49, Denevra (M) 50, Denevra (M) 51, Denevra (M) 52, Denevra (M) 53, Denevra (M) 54, Denevra (M) 55, Denevra (M) 56, Denevra (M) 57, Denevra (M) 58, Denevra (M) 59, Denevra (M) 60, Denevra (M) 61, Denevra (M) 62, Denevra (M) 63, Denevra (M) 64, Denevra (M) 65, Denevra (M) 66, Denevra (M) 67, Denevra (M) 68, Denevra (M) 69, Denevra (M) 70, Denevra (M) 71, Denevra (M) 72, Denevra (M) 73, Denevra (M) 74, Denevra (M) 75, Denevra (M) 76, Denevra (M) 77, Denevra (M) 78, Denevra (M) 79, Denevra (M) 80, Denevra (M) 81, Denevra (M) 82, Denevra (M) 83, Denevra (M) 84, Denevra (M) 85, Denevra (M) 86, Denevra (M) 87, Denevra (M) 88, Denevra (M) 89, Denevra (M) 90, Denevra (M) 91, Denevra (M) 92, Denevra (M) 93, Denevra (M) 94, Denevra (M) 95, Denevra (M) 96, Denevra (M) 97, Denevra (M) 98, Denevra (M) 99, Denevra (M) 100, Denevra (M) 101, Denevra (M) 102, Denevra (M) 103, Denevra (M) 104, Denevra (M) 105, Denevra (M) 106, Denevra (M) 107, Denevra (M) 108, Denevra (M) 109, Denevra (M) 110, Denevra (M) 111, Denevra (M) 112, Denevra (M) 113, Denevra (M) 114, Denevra (M) 115, Denevra (M) 116, Denevra (M) 117, Denevra (M) 118, Denevra (M) 119, Denevra (M) 120, Denevra (M) 121, Denevra (M) 122, Denevra (M) 123, Denevra (M) 124, Denevra (M) 125, Denevra (M) 126, Denevra (M) 127, Denevra (M) 128, Denevra (M) 129, Denevra (M) 130, Denevra (M) 131, Denevra (M) 132, Denevra (M) 133, Denevra (M) 134, Denevra (M) 135, Denevra (M) 136, Denevra (M) 137, Denevra (M) 138, Denevra (M) 139, Denevra (M) 140, Denevra (M) 141, Denevra (M) 142, Denevra (M) 143, Denevra (M) 144, Denevra (M) 145, Denevra (M) 146, Denevra (M) 147, Denevra (M) 148, Denevra (M) 149, Denevra (M) 150, Denevra (M) 151, Denevra (M) 152, Denevra (M) 153, Denevra (M) 154, Denevra (M) 155, Denevra (M) 156, Denevra (M) 157, Denevra (M) 158, Denevra (M) 159, Denevra (M) 160, Denevra (M) 161, Denevra (M) 162, Denevra (M) 163, Denevra (M) 164, Denevra (M) 165, Denevra (M) 166, Denevra (M) 167, Denevra (M) 168, Denevra (M) 169, Denevra (M) 170, Denevra (M) 171, Denevra (M) 172, Denevra (M) 173, Denevra (M) 174, Denevra (M) 175, Denevra (M) 176, Denevra (M) 177, Denevra (M) 178, Denevra (M) 179, Denevra (M) 180, Denevra (M) 181, Denevra (M) 182, Denevra (M) 183, Denevra (M) 184, Denevra (M) 185, Denevra (M) 186, Denevra (M) 187, Denevra (M) 188, Denevra (M) 189, Denevra (M) 190, Denevra (M) 191, Denevra (M) 192, Denevra (M) 193, Denevra (M) 194, Denevra (M) 195, Denevra (M) 196, Denevra (M) 197, Denevra (M) 198, Denevra (M) 199, Denevra (M) 200, Denevra (M) 201, Denevra (M) 202, Denevra (M) 203, Denevra (M) 204, Denevra (M) 205, Denevra (M) 206, Denevra (M) 207, Denevra (M) 208, Denevra (M) 209, Denevra (M) 210, Denevra (M) 211, Denevra (M) 212, Denevra (M) 213, Denevra (M) 214, Denevra (M) 215, Denevra (M) 216, Denevra (M) 217, Denevra (M) 218, Denevra (M) 219, Denevra (M) 220, Denevra (M) 221, Denevra (M) 222, Denevra (M) 223, Denevra (M) 224, Denevra (M) 225, Denevra (M) 226, Denevra (M) 227, Denevra (M) 228, Denevra (M) 229, Denevra (M) 230, Denevra (M) 231, Denevra (M) 232, Denevra (M) 233, Denevra (M) 234, Denevra (M) 235, Denevra (M) 236, Denevra (M) 237, Denevra (M) 238, Denevra (M) 239, Denevra (M) 240, Denevra (M) 241, Denevra (M)

Educational Prep & Public Schools

KING'S SCHOOL, BRUTON Appointment of HEAD

The Governors of King's School, Bruton, Somerset, invite applications for the post of HEAD which becomes vacant on 1st September, 1985, on the retirement of Mr G H G Doggart. Applicants must be Anglican and graduates.

Applications should reach the Senior Warden, King's School, Bruton, Somerset, BA10 0ED, by Saturday, 29th September, 1984, and be accompanied by a CV and the names of three referees. Further details may be obtained from the Appointment Secretary at the above address.

CHURCHER'S COLLEGE PETERSFIELD

The Governors invite applications for the post of

HEAD

which becomes vacant on 1st September 1985 on the retirement of Mr D. I. Brooks, M.A.

Churcher's College has been an Independent School since 1979, and the present Headmaster is a member of the Headmaster's Conference and the Society of Headmasters of Independent Schools.

The School has 461 pupils, of whom 70 are boarders. There is a VI Form of 100, to which girls are admitted.

The successful applicant is likely to be a good Honours graduate of a British University, below the age of 45. Salary will be negotiable, but based on Burnham Group 9.

Further details of the appointment may be obtained from:

The Clerk to the Governors,
Churcher's College,
Petersfield,
Hampshire GU31 4AS

ST JAMES' SCHOOL, GRIMSBY

An Associated school of the Woodard Corporation.

Appointment of Head

Applications are invited from committed communicant members of the Church of England with suitable qualifications and experience to take up the post of Head by or before Easter 1985.

St James' School was founded in 1880 as the Choir School of Grimsby Parish Church and the choristers are still drawn from its body. It is a co-educational school of 220 pupils ranging in age from 4-18. There are three boarding houses. O and A level courses are offered up to University entrance.

Further details from the Secretary to the Governors, St James' House, St James' Square, Grimsby DN31 1EP. Tel: (0472) 59610.

Closing date for applications first post Friday 28th September, 1984.

HEATHFIELD SCHOOL BURSAR AND CLERK TO THE GOVERNORS

required from January 1985

Heathfield is a girl's boarding school with 175 pupils and a staff of over a hundred. The successful applicant will be a proven practical administrator with sound knowledge of commercial accounting practices and estate management, including the maintenance of buildings, plant and grounds. An ability to lead a team of spectators is essential. An appropriate salary will be underpinned by economic terms.

Applications with CV and names of three referees to reach The Clerk to the Governors, Heathfield School, Ashtead, Surrey KT14 6HQ by 28 September.

SHERBORNE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS Dorset

HOUSEMISTRESS

The post involves taking charge of a boarding house of approximately 45 girls, and also some teaching. Salary Scale 3. Burnham. Date of appointment is January 1985.

Apply in writing to the Headmistress, giving details of age, qualifications, experience and teaching subjects, together with the names, addresses and telephone numbers of two referees.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL ECONOMIST

An Economist is required to join the Economic Department at Westminster School in January 1985. Candidates must be able to teach to Oxford Level. An ability to assist with games or extra-curricular activities would be an advantage. Apply to: The Head Master, Westminster School, 17 Dean's Yard, London SW1P 3PS for further details.

Legal Appointments

are featured every

TUESDAY

01-278 9161/5

HORIZONS The Times guide to career choice

The wheelchair barrier

Martin Duffy made light of hundreds of rejection letters by pinning them up in the lavatory. Persistence paid. The lad who left school at 15 without an O-level, who broke his back falling out of a window at 18 is nine years later, co-presenter of *Scramble*. The weekly hour-long live programme is being launched in Liverpool this month by Granada Television.

Martin believes he is the only regular television presenter in a wheelchair who doesn't concentrate on disability. Viewers who know him from *This Is Your Right*, on which he is a presenter, do not seem to notice his disability, asking when they meet him: "Have you had an accident since last week?" His abilities are on show; television is making his paraplegia less noticeable.

Three years after Martin broke into the media in the year of disabled people, and 30 years since the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act introduced the quota system, unemployment rates are higher than ever.

Accurate figures are not available,

partly because only 400,000 workers are registered as disabled. Integration is a byword for success – being labelled "different" has few rewards.

Among them are the Mampower Services Commission's financial incentives – contributions towards fares and the purchase of employment aids.

The MSC is producing a new code of practice aimed at senior management, and containing a practical handbook. Also due soon is a report from a national quota working party, which will advise on effectiveness.

There is no possibility of companies

being able to comply with the demand to employ 3 per cent disabled

employees on a staff of 20 or more.

Realism could be given a prod through European guidelines on the employment of disabled people due out in 1985 with contributions from the ten member-countries.

Technology is beginning to help employment and reduce prejudice

The Royal Association for Disability and Rehabilitation (Radar), which publishes an Employers' Guide to Disabilities, is mounting a fortnight's publicity campaign next April – Employability '85 will have major conferences in London and the regions. Information packs will be sent to chairmen of top companies. Nalgo has its own booklet, *Disability is no handicap – negotiating on behalf of the disabled worker*.

Paperwork does not progress fast. Breakthroughs are coming with new technology. Computers have produced openings for disabled staff, some severely handicapped, with remote home-based work units. A project with a mouthful title, Information Technology World and Professional and Executive Recruitment, has successfully set up 60 jobs.

A second phase, funded by the European Social Fund and the Department of Trade and Industry, will add 40 jobs. Eileen Martin, a DTI organizer, explains that "the concept has to be marketed to employers; we do in-depth job studies and find suitable workers. Equipment – often computers and communication aids – might cost £2,000 to enable one person to work from home.

She said: "A 17-year-old boy in Stornoway, who suffers from brittle bones, is establishing a database of patients for the Western Isles Health Board; a limbless man in the Midlands, who operates a computer with a mouthstick, is a programmer

with a building society; a deaf-and-dumb lady keys in text for law and accountancy training manuals. One man transforms statistics into graphics for the London Electricity Board".

Problems include social isolation, which Eileen tries to minimize by encouraging visits to the workplace. Technology is also advancing the spread of information to promote employment and reduce prejudice. Ailidne, a new database on occupational aids and adaptation techniques, is being launched this month by the Production Engineering Research Association (Peras).

Stair lifts, furniture, switches and non-slip materials are among items indexed. So are case studies based on questionnaires which consider people with specific disabilities and the jobs they do, the aids they use. Ailidne also incorporates already published information. The £20,000 project, financed by the European Social Fund, the Department of Trade and Industry, uses Viewdata. Initially the MSC disability advisory service in four centres, from Bristol to Preston, will be able to "key in". After a trial Ailidne will be on view nationally.

The British Database on Research into Aids for the Disabled (Bar) – yet again with Department of Trade backing – is pooling data on prototypes, one-offs, and evaluating outcomes. For example, Bar will suggest how pioneering work on micro-electronics will offer future employment possibilities. Searches can be undertaken. Bar is producing a software database with programs relevant to all aspects of life for disabled people.

Meanwhile, the Disabled Graduate Employment Data Bank, being transferred to computer, is built up by information from advisers, supplemented by findings from the Association of Disabled Professionals. Housed in the careers-advisory service at the University of Nottingham, this is a national register of hundreds of disabled graduates who have entered work and are coping successfully. Examples of paths pioneered and hurdles overcome encourage enquirers – be they job-hunters or employers.

However solid the banks for information, getting into employment means negotiating at personal level. Barriers are still raised where they constitute a travesty of justice. Take the case of Hilary Stevenson, who made headline news when she was not allowed to gain her teaching certificate despite having completed a college course and practised some teaching. An appeal to the Department of Education failed.

"I'm not bitter, but I think it was the wrong decision", says Hilary, who had aimed to become an educational psychologist, despite polio, which confined her to a wheelchair. Today she works in the Micro Electronics Development Team in Walsall – advising schools on using computers. That includes school visits and, somewhat ironically, she is

asked to address pupils on disability. This month three of Hilary's winning entries to the Spastics Society's literary competition are being published in *Write Angles* (Hodder and Stoughton, £3.50). Her story, *The Time Will Come*, is she says based on having to say goodbye to the children where I did my teaching practice".

The conflict between total integration and sponsored jobs has not been resolved. Early next year Lambeth Ties, which will use traditional designs to recreate eighteenth-century type ties, is to go into production with a workforce chosen because of a combination of abilities and disabilities. The manager, Laraine Stokes, has now been appointed by Lady Margaret Hall Settlement to appoint colleagues.

The use of positive discrimination is a mixed blessing that Fiona Campbell would understand. She became paralysed at 10, went to an integrated school in Belfast and won a place at Girton College, where she was the only undergraduate in a wheelchair. She directed student theatre, but was then turned down for an arts administration course two years running. "They said I wouldn't get secondments to theatres", she said.

She realized she would have to become politically committed

Bitter, but unable to succeed, she eventually joined the British Council and began to see as a pattern the systematic nature of discrimination; the way in which people with disabilities are put down by society". Her involvement in the Society of Civil and Public Servants forged the opinion that she would have to be politically committed to work on behalf of staff like herself.

Like some highly educated disabled graduates, Fiona found that her own efforts to be independent and integrated led her to promoting those aims among colleagues. Today Fiona is in the GLC's Equal Opportunities Unit, part of the personnel department, paving the way towards openings for all in the 25,000-strong local authority.

Jobs are redesigned if necessary – a deaf clerical officer, for example, is not efficient on the phone). Second-chance courses prompt personal assessments. From next month, Fiona will help to tutor the first career-development workshop for people with disabilities. Who will attend? "Maybe a blind solicitor in the values department, a deaf cartographic draftsman", she says. Anyone who has a handicap – from epilepsy to mental illness – will be considered. Fiona reckons "it is important to share experiences".

There are strange flaws in the system. If she were incapable of working she would be eligible for a home help. She is not, and has to attempt housework from a wheelchair.

"Society wants us to be totally incapable or totally capable". She is now planning courses for managers working with disabled people. Education, attitude changing, remains the key to career prospects for a workforce at a disadvantage.

The author has compiled a short list of contacts mentioned in this article. Copies are available free of charge, by sending a SAE to Career Horizons, Special Reports, The Times, PO Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ.

GOETHE-INSTITUT

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50 places. Gaiety, Exhibition Road, London SW1W 2PT.

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A wide range of courses available in Germany and the Federal Republic.

The Federal Republic of Germany.

Information and application forms from the Secretary, 36 Lansdowne Road, Bedford. Tel: 0234 44157.

London Montessori Centre

Dept. T1, 18 Belgrave St., London W1T 3LS. Tel: 01-582 0587.

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Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries by Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM.
6.30 Breakfast Time with Selina Scott and Mike Smith. News from Fern Britton at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; sport at 6.40 and 7.40; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; programme choice at 6.55; a review of the morning newspaper's at 7.18 and 8.18; film and pop record reviews between 7.45 and 8.00; horoscopes at 8.33; phone-in financial advice between 8.30 and 9.00.

9.00 Gardeners' World from the cottage garden of Len Lindley's in Wrenthorpe, Wakefield. (r)

9.25 Social Democratic Party Conference 1984. The reporters in Buxton are Sir Robin Day, Peter Snow and Vincent Hanna. 10.30 Play School (n) 10.50 Social Democratic Party Conference 1984. Further coverage of the proceedings at Buxton including the speech by the Party's president, Shirley Williams. (r)

12.30 News After Noon 12.57. Regional news (London and SE only); Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles).

1.00 Pebble Mill At One. The first of a new series of magazine programmes includes a tribute to Donny MacLeod, who died last week. 1.45 Check-4-Block 2.00 Social Democratic Party Conference 1984. Unemployment and the abolition of the GLC will be debated. 3.45 Regional news (not London).

3.50 Play School, presented by Carol Child. 4.10 Mighty Marvels (n) 4.30 The Trill. The first series to a hidden treasure. 4.30 Dungeons and Dragons. Part one of a new six-episode cartoon series of adventures. 4.50 John Craven's Newsworld.

5.00 Blue Peter. A new series begins with Simon Groom and Janet Ellis on a Kenyan safari to join ornithologists competing to see who can spot the greatest number of different species of bird in 24 hours.

5.30 Ask the Family. The Huloffs of Oxford meet the Nicholls family from Cambridge in a general knowledge contest. 5.55 Weather.

6.00 News 6.30 London Plus. Harty. The first of a new series of chat shows from the Greenwood Theatre. Russell Harry's guests this evening include Jodie Foster, Adam Ant, Paul Jones and Jessica Reeca, the deaf girl who recently had a successful implant.

7.40 Get Set! A new word game series presented by comedians Michael Barrymore and Richard E. Grant.

8.10 Entertainment. A new season begins with Patti Emery, assessing the progress and the players of the socialist Democratic Party. Mr Emery interviews the Party leader, Dr David Owen.

9.00 News with Julie Somerville. 1980 starring John Hurt as John Merrick the misshapen Victorian who was once a sideshow freak but taken into the care of an ambitious young surgeon who discovers Merrick has an intelligent and sensitive nature. A true story and one that brought Hurt justified plaudits for his sensitive portrayal of the character. Directed by David Leland. (First shown on British television) (Cestex title).

11.25 The 20th Century. Remastered: The first of a new series of three and Keith Kyle talks to the former Liberal leader, Lord Grimond (see Choice).

11.55 News headlines and weather.

TV-AM

6.25 Good Morning Britain presented by Anne Diamond and Nick Owen. News with Gordon Honeycombe at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 6.35 and 7.37; guests, Keith Barlow and Michael Robbins from 6.45; exercises at 6.45 and 9.20; the day's anniversaries at 6.51; Popeye cartoon at 7.22; NRK Kershaw video at 7.45; astrology at 8.15; Jimmy Greaves' programme choice at 8.24; financial advice at 8.43; how to live without tranquilizers at 9.05.

Brenda Blethyn and Simon Callow (Channel 4, 8.30 pm)

9.25 Themes news headlines followed by Sesame Street. 10.25 Wings Week. To complement the week-long fund raising events for the RAF Benevolent Fund there will be a special programme each morning about classic mainstays of the Royal Flying Corps World War beginning with the Spitfire (r).

11.25 Film: *Below Zero* (1980) starring Laurel and Hardy as two down and outs who find a wallet in the street. Directed by James Parrott. 11.50 The Little Rescals" in Night 'n' Gales.

12.00 Flicks: Christopher Littlerap and The Cow Who Fell in the Canal. 12.10 Let's Pretend to the story of The Empty Egg Cup (n). 12.30 All in a Day's Walk. Ulster's cave country. 1.00 News 1.20 Themed news.

1.30 Film: Where the Spies Are (1965) starring David Niven and Francisco Rabal. Comes to the aid of Dr Jason Love who, much against his better judgment, complies with a Foreign Office request that he should assist in the investigation of a missing agent. Directed by Val Guest. 3.25 Themes news headlines. 3.30 The Young Doctors.

4.00 Flicks: A repeat of the programme shown at noon. 4.15 The Moonmirs (r). 4.20 He-Man and Masters of the Universe. 4.40 Educating Marianne. The exploits of the naughtiest girl in the world (r). 5.00 Dangerous (r).

5.15 Emmerdale Farm. A new series chronicling the lives of the villagers of Backdale.

5.45 News. 6.00 Themes news. 6.25 Help! Vir Tatler Gee examines why, generally, Britain doesn't provide child care for working parents. The programme includes film of the Blackshaw Nursery in Tooting.

6.35 Crossroads. More drama and passion from the staff and guests of the motel.

7.00 The Krypton Factor. Another set of tests of brain and brawn for four more hardy competitors. (Oracle titles page 170).

7.30 Coronation Street. Derek Wilton learns about Victor Pendlebury's proposal of marriage from Miles Riley (Oracle titles page 170).

8.00 Love. The second and final part of the steamy drama based on the novel by Shirley Conran about a young woman who abandoned her as a mother who searched for the woman she abandoned her as a mother (Oracle titles page 170).

8.30 To the Manor Born starring Petula Clark and Peter Bowles. The first episode of the successful comedy series in which Marjorie Froster's dreams of a wealthy widowhood are shattered by the news that her late husband was insolvent and that the manor will have to be sold to pay his debts. Into her life comes parvenu: Richard DeVéry (r).

8.40 Bootle Saddles. A new comedy series about a northern couple who build an authentic Wild West town in Lancashire. Their first guest to St Elsewhere. Drama and laughter from the run-down Boston hospital where, tonight, cancer-sufferer Dr Auchander puts aside ideas of suicide when he learns that a bright 11-year-old is a leukaemia victim.

9.00 Kelly Monteith. The American comedian begins a new series in which he takes a wry look at life.

9.30 Dossers. A documentary about a group of people who live rough (see Choice).

10.25 The Man Behind the Green Door. Comedy featuring the probing journalists Kevin Turvey (Adie Edmondson) (r).

10.55 Newsnight.

11.45 Open University: Kafka and His World. 12.10 The View from Detroit. Ends at 12.40.

12.55 Night Thoughts.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 Themes news headlines followed by Sesame Street. 10.25 Wings Week. To complement the week-long fund raising events for the RAF Benevolent Fund there will be a special programme each morning about classic mainstays of the Royal Flying Corps World War beginning with the Spitfire (r).

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7.30 Coronation Street. Derek Wilton learns about Victor Pendlebury's proposal of marriage from Miles Riley (Oracle titles page 170).

8.00 Love. The second and final part of the steamy drama based on the novel by Shirley Conran about a young woman who abandoned her as a mother (Oracle titles page 170).

8.30 To the Manor Born starring Petula Clark and Peter Bowles. The first episode of the successful comedy series in which Marjorie Froster's dreams of a wealthy widowhood are shattered by the news that her late husband was insolvent and that the manor will have to be sold to pay his debts. Into her life comes parvenu: Richard DeVéry (r).

8.40 Bootle Saddles. A new comedy series about a northern couple who build an authentic Wild West town in Lancashire. Their first guest to St Elsewhere. Drama and laughter from the run-down Boston hospital where, tonight, cancer-sufferer Dr Auchander puts aside ideas of suicide when he learns that a bright 11-year-old is a leukaemia victim.

9.00 Kelly Monteith. The American comedian begins a new series in which he takes a wry look at life.

9.30 Dossers. A documentary about a group of people who live rough (see Choice).

10.25 The Man Behind the Green Door. Comedy featuring the probing journalists Kevin Turvey (Adie Edmondson) (r).

10.55 Newsnight.

11.45 Open University: Kafka and His World. 12.10 The View from Detroit. Ends at 12.40.

12.55 Night Thoughts.

I don't know how hard Keith Kyle had to cast around for the most concise way of summing up Jo Grimond, the subject of his three-part interview. *THE 20TH CENTURY REMEMBERED* (BBC1, 11.25pm), but in the event he did just 25p, have him come up with a few words to qualify for "Famous as a politician for not really seeming to be one." And if one needed a single word to point up Mr Kyle's definition of the politician *malice aucta*, it is provided by Lord Grimond himself. So little faith did he have in his first parliamentary seat in 1950 that he did not even go to the count, and was aghast when told, over the telephone, that he had lost by only 300 votes. From this fact that tonight's programme ends without

CHOICE

even a hint that Lord Grimond would eventually become party leader, you may infer that this first episode is concerned almost entirely with formative factors.

● Michael York's unpleasant film *DOSSERS* (BBC2, 9.30pm) would have been a failure had it been anything but unpleasant. As they say, make an omelette without breaking eggs, and you can't make a film about six down-and-outs, aimlessly dragging out their existence in the Waterloo area of London, from handout to handout and bottle to bottle, without your microphone and camera registering the sort of raw behaviour and even rawer vocabulary that will offend many a sensitive and comfortable ear and eye. Unpleasant, yes, But

Dossers is also pitying and touching, and even comical.

● There is a manly quality about Simon Callow (the original Mozart in Peter Shaffer's *Amadeus*) and a dazed quality about Brenda Blethyn that makes them ideal casting for the odd parts to whom farcical things happen. *CHARLES FOR A MILLION* (Channel 4, 8.30pm), Andrew Norriss's and Richard Fugen's new comedy series, there is a clearly logical line to the first episode, but it is not as justifying as Mr Callow's sounding like *Red Jingle*, the rogue with the fractured delivery, in the *Pickwick Papers*. Music highlight: Colin Matthews's cello concert makes its bow in tonight's Prom (Radio 3, 7.30) with Alexander Saitov as soloist with the BBC SO.

Peter Davalle

TONIGHT'S PROM

7.30 Britain's *The Young Person's Guide to the Orchestra*, and Colin Matthews's Cello Concerto. BBC Symphony Orchestra conducted by David Atherton. Soloist: Alexander Saitov (cello).

8.00 *Violin Concerto No 1*. Radio 3.

8.30 Dance in B, Op 72 No 1.

8.45 News.

8.55 Concert (contd) J. C. Bach's *Symphony in D*, Op 18 No 4.

9.00 *Violin Concerto No 1*.

9.15 News.

9.30 Dance in B.

9.45 News.

10.00 *Violin Concerto No 1*.

10.15 Dance in B.

10.30 Dance in B.

10.45 Dance in B.

10.55 Dance in B.

11.00 Dance in B.

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